

Charles September Miall  
H. M. Chapman  
C. J. Miall

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 310.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**A SOIREE**, introductory to the Winter operations of the Association, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER.

Tickets of admission—single, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d.—may be had at the Office; Mr. Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr. Elu's, Bookseller, 18, Hedge-row, High-street, Islington; and Mr. Mudie's Library, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.

Tea, Coffee, &c., on table at half-past five o'clock; Meeting to commence at half-past six.

A Meeting of the Members of the Council resident in and near the Metropolis will be held at Two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Society's Office, and the Executive Committee invite the attendance of such country members as can make it convenient to attend.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
Offices: 41, Ludgate-hill.

## BEAUTIES OF THE BIBLE.

**A SERIES of EIGHT LECTURES**, on the BEAUTIES of the BIBLE, will be delivered in the Assembly-Room of the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on the undersigned TUESDAY evenings, by the Rev. W. LEASK, author of "The Footsteps of Messiah," "The Great Redemption," &c. &c., Minister of Esher-street Chapel, Kennington:—

1851.—Nov. 4. STRUCTURE of the BIBLE.

— 11. POETRY of the BIBLE.

— 18. DREAMS of the BIBLE.

— 25. BIOGRAPHY of the BIBLE.

Dec. 2. MORALITY of the BIBLE.

— 9. PREDICTIONS of the BIBLE.

— 16. DESIGN of the BIBLE.

— 23. DESTINY of the BIBLE.

**TICKETS**:—For a Single Lecture, 6d.; for the Course, 2s. 6d. May be had of Mr. Pigott, Bookseller, 39, Kennington-gate; Mr. James Nicholls, Kennington-common; Mr. Thos. Howells, Kennington-cross; or at the Vestry of Esher-street Chapel.

\*• To commence each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.

## TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.

**TO BE SOLD**, on highly advantageous Terms, an old-established Business of a Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, in a large and populous town. First-rate situation—Premises very extensive—Rent moderate. A large shop, well stocked, and good fixtures. Good printing-presses, and a well-assorted stock of type. The business capable of great extension, with a good connexion. The whole offered at about £650, presenting a fine opportunity for a beginner with a moderate capital.

For particulars, address Z. Z., 25, Hyde-place, Hoxton, London.

\*• If an accommodation, stationery and office may be divided.

## TO IRONMONGERS.

**WANTED**, an Elderly Person, as ASSISTANT, who will Board out of the House.

Apply by letter (not personally), stating age, to HERRING and SON, Chertsey.

## HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, NEW-FOUND POOL, near LEICESTER.

One of the most complete in the Kingdom. Fitted-up expressly for Winter Patients, the rooms and corridors being heated with Hot-water Pipes. Ministers charged £2 2s. per week. ROWLAND EAST, Esq., M.D., author of "Principles and Practice of the Water Cure."—A Prospectus forwarded on application.

## SOUTHWARK.—"KOSSUTH FUND."

**PURSUANT** to a resolution unanimously adopted at a public meeting, held at the Town Hall, on Friday, October 17, 1851, Subscriptions to the above fund will be received by the Treasurer, Thomas Pocock, Esq., 20, Southwark-bridge Road, or paid into his account at the Southwark Branch of the London and Westminster Bank, Wellington-street, London Bridge, and by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Howard, 9, St. Thomas's-street East, Southwark.

Signed by order of the Committee,

W. HOWARD, Hon. Sec.

Southwark, October 21, 1851.

## NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

(Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN),

For Fatherless Children under Eight years of age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

## THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION

of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, } Hon. Secs.

THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B.—All communications, subscriptions, and Post-Office orders, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

## BOARDING HOUSE.

13, Pancras-lane (one door from Queen-street), Chapside.

**MRS. MILES** respectfully informs her friends that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

The house is quiet and airy, situated half-way between Bow Church and the Mansion-house, and within a minute's walk of the stands for omnibuses to the Railway Stations and all parts of the Metropolis.

TERMS—Bed & Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

SERVANTS INCLUDED.

## LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

Price 5s. cloth, morocco elegant 8s. (pp. 400).

## Footsteps of our Forefathers;

WHAT THEY SUFFERED AND WHAT THEY SOUGHT.

By JAMES G. MIALL.

With 36 Engravings, describing localities memorable in the struggles for religious freedom.

**SUBJECT OF CHAPTERS**:—The Light of a Dark Age. Writings of the Down-trodden. Contests with Despotism. Pioneers of Liberty. Aims at the Impossible. The Crownless Monarch. The Returning Tide. The Price of Religious Convictions. "Christ's Crown and Covenant." Appearing in True Colours. "High Church." The Will minus the Power.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Hampden Manor—the Seat of the Patriot Hampden.  
Lutterworth (Wiel's) Church.  
Chair in which the Reformer died.

Lutterworth Bridge—the stream into which his bones were thrown.

Gateway of Hampton Court.

Hampton Court Palace.

Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.

— Residence of Cartwright.

Whitehall in former times.

Ancient Court of Star-chamber.

Hampden House—Residence of John Hampden.

Hampden Church—Place of his interment.

Kimbolton, Hunts—Rectory of Philip Nye.

Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster—Scene of the Assembly of Divines.

Huntingdon—Birth-place of Cromwell.

Fac-simile of Cromwell's Baptismal Registry.

Hinchinbrook—Seat of Cromwell's Ancestors.

Cromwell's Barn—St. Ives, Hunts.

Kidderminster—Residence of Baxter.

Old Savoy—Scene of the "Savoy Conference."

Baxter's Ancient Pulpit, Kidderminster.

Gateway of Lancaster Castle—Prison-house of early Quakers.

Lancaster Castle—Place of Confinement of George Fox.

Carlisle Castle—memorable for its incarcerations.

Covenanters' Banner.

Bothwell Bridge.

The "Bride," an instrument of torture.

The Solitary Prison-Island in the Frith of Forth.

Bas Rock—the Cage of the Covenanters.

Church at Elstow, Bedfordshire—where Bunyan was born.

Stepney Meeting-house, London.

Matthew Henry's Meeting-house, Chester.

Doddridge's House, Northampton.

Doddridge's Monument, Lisbon.

Old Foundry, City-road, London—Scene of Wesley's first labours.

London: A. COCKSHAW, 41, Ludgate-hill.

## WORKS JUST PUBLISHED BY PARTRIDGE AND OAKLEY.

I.

8vo, price 1s., per post 1s. 6d.

**THE PROGRESS and PROSPECTS of CHRISTIANITY in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.** With Remarks on the subject of Slavery in America, and on the intercourse between the British and American Churches. By R. BAIRD, D.D., author of "Religion in America," &c. &c.

II.

**REASONS for SECESSION; or, Objections to Remaining in the Established Church.** By the Rev. T. TENISON CUFFE, M.A., lately Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Kennington-lane, and Incumbent of Colney-heath, St. Alban's. Demy 8vo, 1s. 6d.

III.

**POPEY CALMLY, CLOSELY, and COMPREHENSIVELY CONSIDERED**, as to its Claims, its Character, its Causes, and its Cure. With Interesting and Authentic Documents, not generally known. By the Rev. R. WEAVER, author of "A Complete View of Puseyism," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Price 4d., with neat Wrapper and Index, illustrated with upwards of 30 Engravings, the Half-yearly Part of the

**BAND of HOPE REVIEW, and SUNDAY-SCHOLARS' FRIEND.**

London: Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgeware-road.

## THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. XXVIII., price 6s., will be published November 1.

## CONTENTS:—

1. Prussia and Austria—Monarchy v. Nationality.
2. Willmott's Pleasures of Literature.
3. Julius Müller—the Doctrine of Sin.
4. Early English Houses and Households.
5. The Duke of Argyll on the Twofold Protest.
6. History by Modern Frenchmen.
7. Bushnell's Discourses.
8. Geological Observation—Survey of Britain.
9. Martineau on Apostolic Christianity.
10. England and Italy.
11. Popery—its Nature and Development.
12. Louis Kossuth and Lord Palmerston.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

This day, No. 1, New Series, price 5s.,

## THE JOURNAL of SACRED LITERATURE.

Edited by JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A.

**CONTENTS**:—1. The Taxing, Luke II. 1-5; 2. The Jesuits; 3. The Sabbath; 4. Davidson's Introduction; 5. Wycliffe's Bible; 6. The Septenary Arrangement of Scripture; 7. The Rephaim; 8. Modern Judaism; 9. Scripture Parallels; 10. Queried Texts; 11. Evangelization of India.—Correspondence, &c. &c.

Robert B. Blackader, 13, Paternoster-row; and sold by Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row. Agents for Scotland: William Oliphant and Sons, 7, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh.

## Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

## DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq. CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq.  
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq. GOVER, WILLIAM, Esq.  
BURTON, J. R., Esq. MILLAR, R. J., Esq.  
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq. PRATT, D., Esq.

## ARBITRATORS.

DEANE, GEORGE, Esq. LOW, JAMES, Esq.  
GOULD, GEORGE, Esq. MANN, JOHN, Esq.  
PELLATT, APSLEY, Esq.

## AUDITORS.

BURGE, G. W., Esq. GREEN, B. L., Esq.

## BANKERS.—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS. SURVEYORS.—Messrs. W. C. FUGIL.

**THIS SOCIETY** is designed to afford a secure and profitable mode of investment.

A monthly payment of Ten Shillings for twelve-and-a-half years, or Twenty Shillings for seven-and-a-quarter years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the receipt of £100, with a share in the profits, which, in all probability, will so increase the amount payable, that the investors will receive back their subscriptions, with six per cent. compound interest.

Half Shares may also be taken.

The subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with four per cent. compound interest, at a month's notice.

The funds of the Society are advanced to Members for one to fifteen years, upon approved security.

Agents Wanted.

A Prospectus will be sent upon enclosing a penny postage-stamp.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, SECRETARY.

## UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

## OFFICES:

39, Morgate Street, London;  
17, George Street, Edinburgh;  
52, Princess Street, Manchester.

## DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Robert Warner, Esq.

William R. Baker, Esq. C. H. Lovell, Esq., M.D.  
R. Barrett, Jun., Esq. J. T. Pritchett, Esq.  
William Janson, Esq. J. Talbot Tyler, Esq.

## MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

J. T. Mitchell, Esq., Clapham.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Gatliff and De Carteret, 19, Coleman-street.

## BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London;  
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh;  
The British Linen Company, Glasgow.

## SECRETARY.

Thomas Aston Binns, Esq.

From the commencement of the present year 500 New Policies have been issued, making the total number since the establishment of the Office, in 1840, more than 5,700.

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Lower Premiums than in most other Offices.

The Entire Profits divisible among the Assured.

Claims paid to Widows and Children free of Legacy and Probate duty.

The Lowest Rate of Mortality of any Office in England.

Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, Assurances for the whole of Life, for Short Terms, on Joint Lives, and every other description of Business.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained on application to the Secretary, or any of the Agents.

N.B.—Active and respectable Agents wanted in every Town where none are appointed.

## CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, "Carriage Free to any part of England," if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

Good Congou Tea, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d.; Rich Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 8d.; Rare Choice Gunpowder, 5s.; Best, 5s. 8d.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

Good Coffee, 10d., 11d.; Choice Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d. Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d.; Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.

Colonial produce 100 per cent. lower than most other houses, Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 5d. and 6d.; Best, 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d.; Best 1s. 4d.; Tout les Mois, best, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Naples Macaroni, 6d., 7d.; Best, 8d. Sugars and Fruits at Wholesale Prices.

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS

8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Post-office Orders payable to Phillips and Co., Chief Office London.

This day, price 1s.,

## WOMAN: her Mission and her Life.

Two Discourses, by the Rev. ADOLPHUS MONOD, of Paris. Translated, from the Third Edition, by the Rev. W. G. BARRATT, of Royston.

London: Arthur Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, Pickering, Royston.



SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE  
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.  
Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House),  
LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,  
Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size .....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size .....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size .....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size .....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size .....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.  
A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,  
(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION  
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.  
(ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

PRINCIPLES.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION is a Society for Mutual Assurance; as such the whole of the profits (after deducting the cost of the management) become the property of the assured.

But while the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION possesses this advantage in common with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority over them in the following particulars:—

- 1st. Premiums at early and middle ages about a fourth lower.
- 2nd. A more accurate adjustment of the rates of premium to the several ages.
- 3rd. A principle in the division of the surplus, more safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives.
- 4th. Exemption from entry-money.

OLIGUES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS

For Life, and for 21 years, to assure £100, with Whole Profits at death.

Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.
20	£ s. d. 1 15 8	£ s. d. 2 7 10	34	£ s. d. 2 5 7	£ s. d. 2 18 6
22	1 16 9	2 9 0	36	2 8 2	3 0 11
24	1 17 7	2 10 1	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	46	3 8 5	

A comparison of these premiums with those of other Mutual Offices, will at once shew the immediate advantages secured.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

During the year 1850—

The number of new policies issued has been ..... 592  
The sums assured by these, exclusive of annuities.... £260,362  
And the premiums on new assurances..... 10,639

Since the institution of this Society in 1837—

The number of policies issued has been ..... 5,209  
Covering assurances amounting to upwards of..... £2,100,000  
The subsisting assurances now amount to ..... 1,850,000  
The annual income of this Society is..... 75,000  
And the accumulated fund exceeds ..... 180,000

These results are the more satisfactory as the Directors have firmly adhered to their rule of allowing no commission to any other than their own recognised official agents.

Comparative Tables; Prospectus detailing the Society's Systems of "Investment and Family Provision," and of "Provision for Advanced Age;" Annuity Tables, and every information forwarded free on application to the

LONDON BRANCH, 12, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

•• ASSURANCES MAY BE EFFECTED DAILY AT THE LONDON BRANCH.

British Empire Mutual Life & Fire Assurance Offices,  
37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

LIFE.

DIRECTORS.

Bennett, Charles, Jun., Esq., Royal Exchange.  
Bunnell, Peter, Esq., Edmonton.  
Burton, John Robert, Esq., Dover-road.  
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.  
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.  
Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq., Princes-street, Cavendish-sq.  
Gover, William, Esq., Greenwich.  
Gover, J., Esq., Cole-street North, Great Dover-road.  
Groser, Wm., Esq., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.  
Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq., Lowndes-ter., Knightsbridge.  
Millar, R. J., Esq., Holland Grove, North Brixton.  
Sanders, J., Esq., Sutherland-square, Walworth.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George W., Esq., Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.  
Porter, Joseph Long, Esq., Sloane-street.

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

SURGEON.

John Mann, Esq., Charterhouse-square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Turner, Esq., Bucklersbury.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

Blyth, John, Esq., Aldersgate-street.  
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.  
Cuff, J. Harcombe, Esq., St. John's Wood.  
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.  
Freeman, G. S., Esq., Camberwell.  
Gould, George, Esq., Loughton, Essex.  
Low, James, Esq., Gracechurch-street.  
Miers, Thomas, Esq., Upper Clapton.  
Olney, Thomas, Esq., Borough, Southwark.  
Wilmshurst, Joseph, Esq., Addison-terrace, Kensington.

AUDITORS.

Latter, Robert, Esq., Fenchurch-street.  
Pewtress, Joseph W., Esq., Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

PROGRESS.	LIFE.		FIRE.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Policies Issued in First 9 months of 1851 .....	555	£111,374	1,303	£508,582
" " " 1850 .....	446	74,656	1,059	426,843
Excess of First 9 Months of 1851 over First 9 Months of 1850...	109	£36,618	244	£81,739

October 1, 1851.

ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, HEALTH, AND ECONOMY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS elegant White, the favourite pigment of the ancients, has been used by Artists through successive generations, and is still known to the members of the Royal Academy under the old name of Permanent White. Modern decorators could rarely afford this expensive article, even for the delicate tracery of their most costly works.

Three years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors, these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the Painter against the substitution of the inferior paint, each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and, if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCK.

"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—This elegant Paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists; but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a newly-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids and infants."—*Britannia*, Nov. 16, 1850.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES.

The particulars of many hundreds of properly authenticated Testimonials, may be had from every Agent.

THE success of these Medicines is unexampled, they are taken with equal benefit in hot as in cold climates, and their use has consequently extended all over the world, where in every principal city or town an agent for their sale has been established.

This great celebrity has tempted many to counterfeit them in various designing ways, so that it has become necessary to admonish purchasers to be very cautious, as some shopkeepers even copy the name (with a slight variation, calculated to mislead an unguarded person), and in the form of "Lotions," "Pills," &c., attempt to pass off imitations.

All such counterfeits may be guarded against by simply observing that no medicine is genuine but "Wafers," and that the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers" are on the Government Stamp outside each box.

As a further guide to the Public, a description of each of Dr. Locock's Genuine Medicines is below.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Give instant relief and a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS.

For Confirmed Asthma or Consumption, two Wafers should be taken three times a day, which will very soon relieve the cough and breathing, and rapidly effect a cure.

In Coughs the effect of Dr. Locock's Wafers is truly surprising, as within ten minutes after taking a dose the most violent cough is subdued. They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

To Singers and Public Speakers these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The 2s. 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the 1s. 1½d., and the 11s. boxes contain five of those at 2s. 9d.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

THEY HAVE A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

This is an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all Billious Affections, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulency, or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from Indigestion or Billiousness. It is mild in its action, and suitable for all seasons and constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS

HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain.

They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Headaches, Giddiness, &c.

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

Full directions are given with every box.

NOTE.—These Wafers do not contain any mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Beware of imitations in the form of Pills.

It will be understood that the above are three different Medicines, and are not one Medicine under various names. Prepared only by the Proprietors, DA SILVA and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; and sold by every respectable Medicine Vendor.

OBSERVE.—None are genuine but WAFERS, having the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in the Government Stamp outside every box.

All Pills under similar names are Counterfeits.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 310.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	POLITICAL:—
The Press—Truth's Choicest Weapon .... 837	Parliamentary Reform. —No. II.—What you are Presumed to Want 846
Alleged Detention of a Girl in the Hammer- smith Convent ..... 837	Summary ..... 847
Religious Intelligence .... 838	The End Better than the Beginning ..... 847
Correspondence ..... 839	The Irresponsible "Thun- derer" ..... 848
Congregational Union of England and Wales .... 839	Court, Official, & Personal News ..... 848
Kossuth ..... 841	The Half-Century ..... 849
The Last of the Great Exhibition ..... 842	Foreign and Colonial News 851
The Farmers on the Right Scent ..... 844	Literature ..... 852
Projected Municipal and Legal Changes ..... 844	Births, Marriages, Deaths 853
The Railway through the Desert ..... 845	Gleanings ..... 853
Postscript ..... 845	Literary Miscellany ..... 854
	Money Market, and Com- mercial Intelligence .... 854
	Advertisements ..... 855

## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE PRESS—TRUTH'S CHOICEST WEAPON.

As nothing stirs just now in the ecclesiastical world, and they who, like ourselves, are on the watch for events which may serve as occasions of ministering instruction, or as pleas for active exertion, can scarcely detect the rustle of a leaf, or hear the hum of the tiniest insect, we avail ourselves of the interval of unusual quiet for disburdening ourselves of some reflections which have for a long time past occupied our minds, on a subject than which few can be regarded as more important; and none, perhaps, as needing to be enforced more urgently or more frequently on the notice of Anti-state-churchmen. We intend to say a few words to our friends respecting THE PRESS as a weapon for truth and liberty. We beg that we may not be misunderstood as to the purport of the remarks we may deem it proper to offer for consideration, in this article, and the two or three which may follow it. We are not about to advocate the claims of the *Nonconformist* journal on the support of its readers—if we felt it necessary to take this course, we should prefer a direct to an indirect method. In truth, the sense in which we are about to speak of "the press," is not that comparatively narrow one which includes newspapers only, but the more comprehensive one which takes in all the forms whereby mind can act upon mind, through the medium of print. We will, therefore, if the reader pleases, keep ourselves out of view—and in what we utter on this subject, we request him as a favour to look for nothing having even an oblique reference either to the position, or the fancied history, or wants of this journal.

All ages have their special modes of transmitting influence—the great instrument of our own is "the press." Sometimes by periodic games, sometimes by sacred mysteries, sometimes by the recitations of the bard, and sometimes by the drama, men in olden times were wont to bring thought and purpose to bear upon the multitude believed to need guidance in both. In this country, from the time of the great Reformation down to a very recent period, the pulpit, although not the exclusive, was undoubtedly the main engine of mental power—and religion was the most prominent subject of controversy. The pulpit still remains a prime and effective agent in the work of human renovation—but in power, in continuity of influence, in adaptability to all conditions, and in amplitude of range, it is surpassed by the modern press. Type and steam are the material agencies by which thought and volition now achieve their mightiest works. All those changes which depend upon a people's information, conviction, and sympathy, are attempted to be wrought out, in the present day, by the printer's help. It is generally felt that reliance is to be principally placed on this. Other media of influence there are, and they are commonly resorted to—but they are quite insufficient, except when combined with an active and judicious use of the press.

The press, as an instrument for acting upon men's minds, has its disadvantages, as well as advantages, as compared with other means—but the latter greatly preponderate over the former. Oral teaching, when well conducted, is more persuasive. There is a sort of magnetic power which, going forth from an ardent soul, through every expression of the countenance, every glance of the eye, every inflection of the voice, every gesture of the limbs, every attitude of the body, takes hold upon the sympathies of an audience, and irresistibly hurries them along with the speaker to his conclusions. No such power as this do books exert. If they reach the heart, it is by a more circuitous route. If they affect the will, it is principally by means of the understanding, or the fancy. They never breathe assimilating influences into the soul. But they have, or may have, a permanent hold upon the reason, which oral addresses necessarily want. Their thoughts are more slowly, and, in general, more methodically evolved, and, once uttered, abide unchanged. *Littera scripta manet*. Spoken eloquence is as a flash of lightning—printed eloquence is as a steady ray of sunshine. The argument of the orator may be assented to, and forgotten—the argument of the book may be pondered and preserved.

In a controversy touching interests of magnitude, and eliciting, on both sides, some warmth of feeling, and, it may be, anger, the press constitutes the very best and most effective of weapons. In discussions carried on by means of speech, wit usually triumphs over logic, and profundity is beaten by promptitude. The public meeting and the lecture are frequented chiefly by those who are of the same way of thinking, and who go in search of stimulus rather than conviction. The very few who have courage enough to hear out an address levelled at doctrines which they, perhaps, hold in highest estimation, almost invariably listen as antagonists, and are sometimes irritated by what they are unable to refute. The book is mostly free from these objections. It is impersonal. It makes its advances to individual minds when least under the impulse of excitement. It seldom rouses pride from its lair. It is witness to no emotions. It takes cognisance of no changes of countenance. It is as a fireside companion, with whom converse may be unrestrained, but with this advantage, that it can take away with it no tales. Its utterances, too, may be interrupted at pleasure—examined, when incorrect—repeated, when imperfectly understood—stopped, when judged to be worthless. It is in our power, and we the less fear it. It has no personal objects, and we the less suspect it. It may serve for our amusement where we do not ask to be enlightened—and our communion with it none but ourselves can betray. For these, and many other reasons, its influence is more penetrating, more permeating, and more inoffensive, than that of oral discourse—and they who, in any movement the progress of which depends on the diffusion of light, and the march of which encounters prejudices, neglect the most energetic use of the press, are keeping unsheathed the sharpest weapon in their armoury.

Let us notice another great advantage of the press. Effective speakers are few, and are compassed about by the ordinary infirmities of our nature. They cannot be in more than one place at the same time. They cannot adapt themselves to individual leisure and opportunity. They are susceptible of fatigue. They are not always in a happy mood. Noise may disturb them. Rudeness may startle them out of presence of mind. A polluted atmosphere may paralyze their intellectual vivacity. A cold or a cough may baffle them. Their power, therefore, is hedged about by a multiplicity and variety of limitations. The press is their superior in all these respects. A telling tract, or a fascinating poem, or an illustrative tale, or a useful and convincing book, may be made to do just any amount of work it pleases us. We may send it abroad into the world by regiments—we may employ it just where and when it best suits our purpose. We may make every town acquainted with it—may give it a mission to every obscure village and remote hamlet—may despatch it to

the home of the family or the individual. Nay in these days we can do more. We can send it to preach its truths on steam-boats, and bid it deliver its lecture to the passenger as he flies along the rail. Men who cannot themselves define, or argue or infer, or enforce, may do all by a book. By this kind of aid, the dumb may be eloquent, the timid may advance the boldest truth in the most hostile circles, the uninformed may diffuse accurate knowledge, and all who will may take effective part in the enlightenment and regeneration of mankind. The press elevates the lowest to a commanding position, and puts into every hand a source of influence dependent in no measure on personal qualifications.

We will not further pursue this very obvious, but too neglected, train of thought. Trite enough we know it is, but because trite, too often forgotten. What we have said may suffice to suggest much more that might with equal propriety and pertinency have been said. But we will not weary our readers. A basis has been laid for practical remark—and to this we shall direct attention in our next number.

### ALLEGED DETENTION OF A GIRL IN THE HAMMERSMITH CONVENT.

In the Hammersmith-road is a Roman Catholic establishment, known as the "Good Shepherdess," and that highly respectable neighbourhood is now in a state of considerable agitation in consequence of the alleged forcible detention and escape from that nunnery of a girl named Angelina Adams.

On Thursday last a young girl, whose hair was cut very close, applied to Mr. Jones, the relieving officer for Fulham, for admission into the workhouse, stating that she had just escaped from the convent, where she had been forcibly detained, and that she was then destitute of a home. She said her name was Angelina Adams, and that some time since she was a servant to a Mr. Rook, living in Lamb-street, Liverpool. They were a Roman Catholic family, and were visited occasionally by a priest, who offered to take her to a situation in London. She consented, and about three months ago he brought her to London, and took her to the convent in the Hammersmith-road. Refusing to take the veil there, she was forcibly detained, kept on bread and water, and one of the nuns, by the direction of the superior, cut off her hair. On that day (Thursday), she accidentally saw that the keys had been left in the gates, and she immediately divested herself of her convent clothes, attired herself in others, and succeeded in making her escape. The relieving officer, disinclined to believe the story, communicated with Mr. Salter, the clerk to the Board of Guardians, who closely interrogated the girl, but was unable to do anything in the matter, and therefore on Friday Mr. Salter and Mr. Jones attended before Mr. Paynter, the Hammersmith police magistrate, for the purpose of asking his advice. The girl then repeated her statement upon oath, and Mr. Paynter granted a summons against the nun for the assault upon the girl, by cutting her hair off.

The girl having stated, also, that the superiors of the convent had possession of her clothes, and that the ones she then wore did not belong to her, Mr. Jones called at the convent on Friday evening with the girl, for the purpose of obtaining her clothes. They were shown into a room where they saw two young ladies dressed in white with black veils, who told him the girl's story was entirely untrue—that she had only been in the convent one day, and that she had been desired to quit the place, in consequence of her refusing to conform to the regulations of the establishment—that she entered the convent with her hair cut off—and that she had formerly been in the convent for four years, and was generally known by the name of "Crack Rose," in consequence of its being believed that she was insane. Before Mr. Jones and the girl quitted the convent, it was arranged that the priest of the chapel should attend before Mr. Paynter on Saturday, for the purpose of having an explanation.

On Saturday, a rev. gentleman from the convent attended accordingly. He produced letters from the priest belonging to Moorfields Chapel, recommending the girl to the notice of the superiors of the Good Shepherdess; denied all the statements made by the girl; and said, instead of being in the convent three months, she was only there one day, and that she did not escape, but was compelled to leave in consequence of her refusing to conform to



the regulations of the establishment. The girl declared that what she had stated was the truth; but made some prevarications as to where her master, Mr. Rook, resided. Mr. Paynter decided upon adjourning the matter for a few days, in order that Mr. Salter might have an opportunity to communicate with some persons in Liverpool.

**FORESHADOWED SCHEME OF CHURCH REFORM.**—The *Morning Advertiser*—rather addicted to the marvellous—states that a series of meetings is forthwith to be held throughout the country, for the purpose of propounding a measure of Church Reform, of which the following outlines are given:—

A complete re-adjustment of the connexion of the Church with the State. An increase of bishops, with salaries from £1,000 to £3,000 per annum. Exclusion of bishops from the House of Lords, and compulsory residence in their diocese. The right of election of bishops to be vested in the Church, and not in the Crown. Dissenters to be exempt from the payment of church-rates and tithes. Free synodical action to be given to the Church by the formation of a National Council, composed of bishops and delegates of the provinces of Canterbury and York, to meet in three years, or oftener, as a final council of appeal. The revival of the existing convocations of each province. The organization of diocesan synods in each see, and the formation of local synods in each deanery, to be presided over by a suffragan, or the principal of the ancient Chorepiscopi, and to meet every month. At the monthly synods, the rectors and curates within the district shall settle all matters brought before them; and they are to be at liberty to consider the doctrine or conversation of parochial ministers, as also to censure all infidel opinions or projects, heresies or schisms, within the circuit, with liberty to the parties to appeal from it to the diocesan synod. The diocesan synod to be held once or twice a year, to which are to be summoned all the suffragans and the ministers, or a certain number of delegates from every deanery in the diocese, with whose consent (that is to say, the majority), all disputed points may be settled by the bishop, or, in his absence, by one of his suffragans, whom he is to depute to be the moderator of the synod in his stead. At this synod all matters of greater moment are to be considered, and the orders of the monthly synods to be revised, and, if necessary, reformed; and if, in any difficult matter, the members should so wish it, they may be referred to the next meeting of the national synod. The provincial synod to consist of all the bishops and suffragans, and such other of the clergy as may be elected out of every diocese within the province. The archbishop of either province to be moderator of the meeting, or one of the bishops appointed by him. A council of the bishops and suffragans, and such other of the clergy as may be elected, to be formed as a general national synod, wherein all appeals from inferior synods may be received, all their acts examined, and all ecclesiastical constitutions and canons, which concern the state of the Church, be established.

Another and more probable story is, that an address is in preparation to the Premier asking for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Church, as indicated by the numerous desertions to Rome.

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE REV. MR. HATCHARD.**—It is stated by the *Plymouth Journal*, that the Rev. John Hatchard finds his presentation to Christ Church has not lapsed, as was supposed, to the bishop, by the appointment of an improper person, or one whom the bishop would not receive. It appears that Mr. Grey was rejected by his lordship on the 28th of June, at which time Mr. Malone had not been appointed to his other living, and, consequently, had not vacated Christ Church. These facts having been pointed out to the bishop, his lordship has withdrawn Mr. Flower, and Mr. Hatchard has nominated the Rev. T. G. Postlethwaite, whom the bishop has ordered to send in his testimonials.

**BISHOP FOR THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.**—A bill is to be introduced into Parliament in the ensuing session, which has for its object the erection of the Channel Islands into a bishopric, and separating them from the diocese of Winchester. The reason assigned for this step in the preamble of the bill is, "that the Channel Islands are above 100 miles from England, and, consequently, still further removed from Winchester, the seat of the bishop." Their population is of a character totally distinct from the rest of the diocese, and is rapidly increasing. Jersey contains twelve rectories and twenty churches in all, and twenty-five clergymen; Guernsey contains ten rectories, fourteen churches in all, and fifteen clergymen; the islands of Sark and Alderney contain each one clergyman and one church. The contemplated new bishop is not to have a seat in the House of Lords, and his income is not to exceed £2,000 per annum.

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER** has ordained, in his recent visitation, two literates as "permanent deacons" or "assistant deacons," to whom as a rule no license to preach is to be granted. The arrangement was thus explained by the bishop at the late diocesan synod: "I have accepted and licensed, and I shall continue to accept, as a title to holy orders, the nomination of a non-academic person, to be the deacon of the minister who nominates him, not in the ordinary form, as his assistant. Of course, such deacons will be his assistants; but I feel it right that there should be a broad distinction between that class of persons to whom we are looking here and those who are academics. It must be understood that such deacons are not to claim to be admitted to the priesthood until they have acquired an academic degree, which the ordinary rule of the diocese demands. Yet, mindful of the apostolic rule, that those who use the office of a deacon well purchase to themselves a good degree; and mindful also of the prayers that our Church make over them at their ordination—viz., that they may deserve to be admitted to the higher ministries of the Church—I cannot consider the priesthood as not open also to such persons as shall, by great merit, prove themselves, after long probation, worthy to be admitted to that higher order."

**THE BAPTISTS OF MANCHESTER AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.**—A meeting of delegates from the various Baptist Churches in Manchester, to consider the subject of education,—the Rev. D. M. Evans in the chair,—adopted several resolutions, of which the following is the substance:—That the education of the people is a social duty, devolving upon the people themselves, apart from any legislative interference whatever; that, therefore, the only system that can be safely adopted must be based on the Voluntary principle, as being most in accordance with the word of God, and the only safeguard of the liberties of the subject; that as much misapprehension exists on the subject, the various Baptist ministers in the town favourable to the object be requested to deliver a lecture or lectures on the Voluntary principle, showing its superiority over the two schemes now before the public, viz., the "Lancashire Public School Association" and the "Manchester and Salford Local Plan;" that, with a view to diffuse more widely sound principles on the important subject of education, a Conference will be held in Manchester, of ministers, Sunday-school teachers, and other friends of the Baptist denomination from the surrounding towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and that, after the Conference, a public meeting of all denominations friendly to the Voluntary principle will be held.

**THE "CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION"** held its first public meeting in Dublin on Friday. Lord Gormanstown was in the chair, and six bishops were present, but the attendance did not exceed a hundred, of whom twenty were ladies! Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Sergeant Shee were the only speakers, and rather subdued in tone. The anti-Papal journals exult over this as a miserable failure; but the organs of the Association allege that the meeting was meant to consist only of guinea subscribers, and that the work of organization is going on rapidly. The *Tablet*, however, rails at the lay committee for mismanagement, and urges that the prelates should be kept supreme and conspicuous.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.**—It was stated in this journal, a few days since, that the Archbishop of Canterbury had directed the Apparitor of the Province (Mr. James Barber) to serve monitions on a large number of the Puseyite clergy in his Grace's dioceses for similar practices to those adopted by the Rev. J. W. E. Bennett, of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas's, Pimlico. We are now enabled to state, that the prompt and decided tone of the Primate's monitions has had the desired effect, and that the whole of the gentlemen alluded to have signified to his Grace their intention of discontinuing the practices objected to.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**NEW IRVINGITE CATHEDRAL.**—A magnificent ecclesiastical edifice, which it is said will be dignified by the name of "cathedral," is now in course of erection in Gordon-square, back of the London University, for the disciples of the Rev. Edward Irving who, it is well known, have gone from rigid Presbyterian worship to a ritual verging on the Romish. The building is to be cruciform, of the florid Gothic, with nave and transept, the height of which will be within twelve feet of that of Westminster Abbey. The estimated cost of erection is £80,000, towards which Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, are said to have contributed very liberally.

**SHADWELL.**—At a vestry meeting held on the 14th inst., Mr. Churchwarden Allam in the chair, £1 19s. 10d. charged upon the poor-rate and the "conjoint-rate" was disallowed, on the discovery that it was for candles, brooms, &c., supplied two or three years since for the church in the absence of a church-rate. The attempt to apply the poor-rate to any religious purpose was strongly deprecated.

**THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.**—Our readers will bear in mind that the Soirée introductory to the winter operations of the Anti-state-church Association is to take place on Monday next, the members of the Council meeting for deliberation at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

**THE AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.**—The Professor of Agriculture in the Queen's College, Galway, describes, in the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, the working of this machine near Carlisle. It was placed in a moderately sloping field, with a light crop, the ground being broken into narrow ridges, with tolerably deep furrows. "The spot selected," says Mr. Shilling, "was nearly square, a portion on each side, with the end ridges, having been reaped and cleared off; the machine commenced at one side, and reaped full round; was drawn by two strong horses, which were on their mettle and distressed; up the hill, in the centre of the ridge, it cut well; across the hill and ridges badly, and down the hill far worse; in fact, in the latter case, it dragged off the heads, leaving a great portion of the straw cut at various lengths; and as a gentleman, a looker-on, observed, 'it was like a man half shaved with a bad razor.' Mr. Skilling adds, that on this day there were as many persons tending the machine (besides the horses employed to draw it) as would have better reaped and gleaned, unaided, a larger piece of ground in the same time. Professor Skilling's statement is fully supported by a speech of Lord Lonsdale, at a recent agricultural meeting. The truth appears to be that the machine works very well on smooth open ground, with light crops, like the plains of America, but on close undulating ground, like ours, is comparatively inoperative.

It is stated that the committee of the proposed Irish Roman Catholic University have offered to the Rev. Dr. Newman, the presidency of that institution, and that he is likely to accept the office.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTHWARK.**—On Thursday last, the Rev. W. Walters was publicly recognised as pastor of the church assembling in New Park-street Chapel. The Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., commenced the service by reading appropriate portions of Scripture, and offering prayer, after which the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, delivered a charge to the minister. The Rev. J. Angus, M.A., President of Stepney College, and formerly pastor of the church, offered up the recognition prayer; and the Rev. J. Aldis addressed the people. The Rev. R. W. Overbury closed by prayer. At the close of the service, a large number of the friends present withdrew to the schoolroom, where tea had been provided. At half-past six, worship was again commenced in the chapel. The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., had engaged to preach, but, in consequence of the death of a near relative, was unable to be present. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. F. A. Cox; after which the Rev. C. Stovel preached, and the Rev. G. B. Thomas concluded the services of the day. A number of ministers of the metropolis were present.

**THE SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION** held its autumnal meeting at Woodbridge, on the 8th and 9th inst. The Rev. John Flower, of Beccles, preached the introductory sermon at the Quay meeting-house; and the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, the Union sermon in connexion with the bicentenary of the Quay Congregational Church; after which the Lord's Supper was administered, the Rev. John Harrison, of Rendham, presiding. On the afternoon of the 9th, the members met for conference, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the delivery of lectures in the county on Voluntary Education. The concluding services were held at Beaumont Chapel, when the Rev. James Lyon, of Hadleigh, and the Rev. John Brown, B.A., of Wrentham, delivered addresses suitable to the occasion.

**BEDFORD NEW TOWN, SOMERS TOWN.**—In the place of worship recently erected by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, a public meeting was held on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, for promoting the establishment of Sunday-schools. The Rev. Joshua Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden Town, presided; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. C. Gilbert, of Islington; Rev. Thomas Davies, of York-road; E. Chartier, Esq.; and Rev. John Nunn, of Haverstock-hill. The successful result of the attempt appeared on the following Sunday, in the gathering of an efficient body of teachers, with eighty-three children; which number has since increased to 112. It is gratifying to find that the congregations which assembled for public worship have rapidly increased—and that without lessening, as far as can be learned, the attendance at any other place of worship in the neighbourhood.

**LEEDS.**—Queen-street chapel, which has been closed for three months for the purpose of improvements, was re-opened on Sunday, the 12th inst. The pastor of the church, the Rev. William Guest, preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., in the evening. On Thursday morning, the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached to a crowded congregation. On the evening of the same day, a large public tea-meeting was held in the school-rooms, and speeches were delivered by the Revs. H. Bean and R. Martin, of Heckmondwike, Professor Scott, of Airedale, John Glyde, of Bradford, A. M. Stalker, of Leeds, and J. A. James. The whole services were of a remarkably interesting and useful nature. The subscriptions towards the improvements and collections reached the handsome sum of £820. One of the improvements is, that the distinction in appearance between the free sittings and the others has been abolished. An archway has been formed at the pulpit end, and behind it is a choir loft, semicircular in plan, and covered by a semi-dome. The columns, &c., supporting the front of the loft form a screen of three openings, the centre of which receives the pulpit, and rises up into a semi-dome to form a sounding board. The pulpit itself is of unusual, but perfectly appropriate form. The additions behind the chapel consist of minister's and deacons' vestries, capable of being thrown into one room for the Dorcas meetings, ladies' room, two class-rooms, with retiring-rooms, library, or class-room, infant school-room, chapel kitchen, and chapel-keeper's house.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH.**—Yesterday week, the Rev. Henry P. Bowen, of Airedale College, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church here. The Rev. C. Beadle, of Stockton, the Rev. J. C. Potter, of Whitby, the Rev. R. Macbeth, of Darlington, the Rev. Samuel Bowen, of Macclesfield, and the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Sunderland, conducted the services. A public tea-meeting was held on the following day in the Independent school-room, when about 300 persons were present. The Rev. H. P. Bowen presided; and the Rev. S. Bowen, of Macclesfield, J. C. Potter, Isaac Wilson, Esq., Mr. J. Taylor, and other friends, addressed the meeting.

**IDLE, NEAR LEEDS.**—The Rev. Henry Ollershaw, late of Oaken Gates, Salop, having accepted the pastorate of the Independent Church in this town, entered upon his duties on the 19th inst.

**DERBYHAM, SUFFOLK.**—The Rev. William Smith, of Dartford, Kent, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church of this town, and enters upon his new duties on Sunday, November the 2nd.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## KOSSUTH AND THE "TIMES."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the *Times*, by its late article on Kossuth, has openly associated itself with all that is treacherous, base, and malignant, it surely becomes the lovers of freedom to show their detestation of the spirit which animates it.

It has struck me this might in part be effected by seeking strenuously to bring liberal papers into greater publicity. If there is but the determination this may speedily be accomplished without much trouble. Let all true lovers of liberty, when at hotels or coffee-houses, make a constant habit of asking for such papers as the *Daily News*, the *Nonconformist*, or any papers of a kindred spirit, and ultimately it will be the means of raising them into greater prominence, and thus help to counteract the evil consequent upon such a paper as the *Times* taking the lead in our land.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
Weston, near Towcester, Oct. 18th, 1851.

E. C.

## DISSENTING JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Dissenting public ought to know that they are frequently indebted to the *Nonconformist* for intelligence which other journals professing to be their organs carefully suppress.

Thus, neither the *Patriot* nor the *Banner*, in their report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Congregational Union at Northampton, give the interesting and important discussion, raised by Mr. Poore, of Salford, relative to the expensive management of the societies affiliated with the Union; notwithstanding that it occupied about three hours, and occasioned greater excitement than any other topic. The *Banner* burks the matter thus:—"A long discussion followed on the general question of British Missions, which terminated in the appointment of a committee of four gentlemen to appoint a general committee to review and revise the entire subject." (Query, what subject?) The *Patriot* does state that Mr. Poore "drew attention to the financial condition of the three societies;" but beyond this and the repetition of "the happily vague announcement that a committee is to be appointed" to review and revise the entire subject," the public have no clue to the real character of the proceedings.

Comment on this suggestive incident may be left to others. I am but  
October 20th.

A DEALER IN FACTS.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The following resolution has been adopted at a meeting of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society:—

Inasmuch as slavery is, as it has been justly styled, the sum of all villany, and as the horrors of the system have been afresh revived before us, in its new operation under the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law of America:—

We deeply deplore the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in respect to this system—in their having listened, without refutation, to a speech from Dr. Baird, of America, in behalf of slaveholders, wherein he sought to ally the upholders of this dark system of iniquity with the Christians of Britain, in an association professedly for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth; and in their having adopted a report, which, though it did not annul the former resolution to exclude slaveholders, yet agreed to treat them with undue forbearance; and failed to put forth a clear and decided testimony against a system which violates every precept of religion and morality, and boldly sets at naught the Divine law.

ELIZA WIGHAM, } Secs.  
MARY McLAREN, }

[The minister and deacons of the church assembling in Cooper's-hall chapel (Rev. J. Panton Ham's), Bristol, have issued an address to "all in the United States of America who hold that slavery is a sin, and treat it accordingly;" which will be widely distributed in that country.]

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH was completed on Friday last, by the addition to the cable of the extra piece that had to be manufactured. The entire cost of the line is about £20,000. Negotiations have been going on between the promoters and the South Eastern Railway Company. It is understood that something in the nature of a toll arrangement for working over each other's wires will be arrived at. Arrangements are being made for trying, through the instrumentality of the telegraph, some remarkably curious astronomical experiments, and it is considered that facilities for sidereal observation on all parts of the continent will be greatly increased by means of it. The South-Eastern Railway Company, with a view to this object, have consented to carry a wire or wires from their telegraph to the Observatory at Greenwich, so as to connect it with the submarine wires, which will also be connected with the Observatory at Paris, and simultaneous observations be made between the Astronomer Royal and Professor Arago, in Paris. The transit of a star over the meridian of London and Paris can thus be notified in a minute, together with the time of its transition. The longitude of both places, and of different places on the continent, can also be easily obtained, and the most accurate records of comparative astronomy be recorded and preserved. Several hitherto undreamt of are also in contemplation, by means of the submerged cable. One is the firing off of guns simultaneously from the Invalides, the heights of Dover, and the Tower of London; and another, the practical playing of a game of chess, through the wires, between the chess-players of London and Paris.

THE PRETENDED MR. AND MRS. SLATER, concerned in the poisoning of their infant at Bath, have been committed to take their trial on a charge of wilful murder. The mother is a Miss Lewis, and the father Mr. Thomas Crosby, a solicitor of high standing in Bristol. He solemnly protested his innocence of the charge; and but twelve out of fifteen jurymen determined on his commitment as an accessory.

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The preliminary and first day's proceedings of the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union, held at Northampton, we gave in the Postscript of our last number. On Wednesday morning the chair was again taken by the Rev. John Kelly, and the attendance was good. At the conclusion of the devotional exercises, a conference took place on the subject of "Education." The Chairman very briefly introduced the subject and its claims on the support of the churches, expressing his own gratification at the present state of the educational question in relation to their own denomination. He was glad that the period of discussion was now past, and that that of action had commenced in good earnest.

The Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., read a short paper on the general question, referring especially to the past operations of the Congregational Board, and the contemplated extension of their operations, alluding, also, to the favourable results of the recent Conferences in London, Leeds, and Manchester, and making an earnest appeal on behalf of the objects of the Board.

Samuel Morley, Esq., said, that he was very glad the subject of Education was thus introduced to the attention of the Union, because it was certainly one of the most important matters at the present time for them to take decided action upon. He feared that the Board was not regarded by their friends in so favourable and true a light as it ought to be [hear]. Many of them looked upon the Board as a noisy body, going about the country declaiming against Government interference. On that subject, he confessed, he held strong views, and, as a Board, they had never hesitated to give utterance to their opinions; but as they proceeded they found that they must go far beyond the mere theoretical question of Government interference; and they therefore went to work, directing their attention to the training of teachers; the Board believing that no teacher was fitted for his work who was not imbued with a religious spirit and principles [hear, hear]. They believed, also, that not less than twelve months training was sufficient for imparting the required information. Their Training School had now been in existence some six years, and had sent out a large number of well-trained teachers, and he was exceedingly glad to say, that such was the interest felt by them in their work, that not one of them had relinquished it for any other employment of a more lucrative character, although great inducements to do so were frequently held out. He did not wish to represent that the Board had done, or was doing, anything approaching to all that was done by the Congregational Body in the work of education. The amount of local effect remained precisely as it did, of course. The Board were anxious only to get into connexion with the schools, in order to give them assistance. The Board believed in the spirit of self-sustaining schools [hear, hear]. It would be absurd to represent that this could be universally the case; but generally the total cost of the school would be met by the pence, given by the parents for the education of their children. There were several ways in which the expenses of schools might be largely diminished; and by employing the proper means, the expenses of many schools had been reduced from £50 to £30 per annum. The great difficulty was the indifference of parents [hear, hear]. As to school accommodation, there was at present all that was called for [hear, hear]. The cause of this was often the lack of good teachers; and the supplying of these would not only have the effect of filling schools which already existed, but of originating others by creating a demand for them. Parents often kept their children from school, in the manufacturing districts, chiefly because of the proceeds of their children's labour; and to overcome this difficulty only two methods could be adopted; the one was the introduction of force, which some gentlemen were advocating, but which the Board absolutely repudiated. The other plan was persuasion; and they believed that it was only by moral agencies that moral results could be produced [cheers]. He believed that much might be done to interest the minds of the working and poorer classes if some thoroughly honest and earnest men were to go amongst them and put the matter fully and fairly before them, showing them the blessed results which must flow, socially, from the education of their children, and that the introduction of force between them and their children will have the worst possible effect. He fully believed, from his own experience, that some such efforts would do great good. Mr. Morley referred, in conclusion, to the Conferences lately held in various parts of the country, and the purchase of Homerton College for a training school. Fifty or sixty earnest and well-informed teachers being sent from that institution year by year would do very great service to the cause of education [cheers].

The Rev. Francis Watts, of Spring-hill College, moved:—

That this Assembly has heard with the greatest satisfaction of the Conferences held in London, Leeds, and Manchester, on the subject of Education, as promoted by the Congregational Board, and is thankful for the generous zeal and liberality evinced by the large and numerous contributions of the friends of education, and especially with the formation of Local Boards, to aid the funds of this institution, and otherwise to co-operate in its plans, and that the principle of continued adhesion on the part of the Board having been re-affirmed at the request of the Union, this assembly ventures to express its earnest hope that the Congregational Churches of England and Wales will cheerfully furnish the amount of annual support which will enable the Board to pursue with increased efficiency its design of educating competent teachers, of aiding weak schools, and assisting to originate educational institutions in localities where help is needed.

Mr. Watts remarked, in the course of his speech, that he had had an opportunity of inspecting the

model-school in London, and he came away with a deep impression of the value of the system which had been adopted, and the efficiency of the course which was pursued. He never heard children read so well, giving the utmost significance and inflection of which their youthful age was capable, to what was read by them. In the gallery there was not one wandering eye; the young children went admirably along with the teacher in the business of the lesson. The character of the lessons also pleased him very much. So deeply was he convinced of the value of the labours of the Congregational Board, that he was willing to do anything in his power to serve it by delivering lectures or otherwise. He had agreed, when Homerton College should be opened at the commencement of next year, to give a lecture on the view which schoolmasters, as servants of Christ, ought to take of their work [cheers]. If some such lectures were established there in perpetuity, in honour of the memory of his late tutor, Dr. Pye Smith, he felt sure, that great benefit would flow from it [hear, and cheers].

The Rev. Dr. Campbell seconded the resolution. He began by referring to the fact, that formerly he had strongly leaned to a system of National Education. He was drunk with admiration at the Continental and American systems. His views, however, had become changed by the arguments of Mr. Baines, in his famous Letters to the Premier; and had become confirmed by looking at the actual results of Continental and American Education [hear, hear]. He was a long time in giving in his full adhesion to the Board, but now he might be relied on [cheers]. He rejoiced in his conversion [laughter and cheers]. He regarded the schoolmasters as a minor ministry, and the schools as a minor ministration of the gospel. He called upon all such to take counsel with prudence, and give their help to the Board. Their standing aloof from it could not be a matter of conscience; for that was impossible [laughter and applause]. He then referred to the two schemes that were now before the public, having their origin in Manchester, to the Queen's visit to Lancashire, and the splendid spectacle presented by the 80,000 Sunday-school children. Such a demonstration could not have been made by any other nation in the world, and it furnished a conclusive proof of the immense power of the Voluntary principle to educate the people. He went on to dilate upon the noble character of the Queen and Prince Albert. That illustrious Prince, he said, had done more than all the other princes and Royal blood of Europe to dispossess the mind of the world of the spirit of legalized murder.

Edward Baines, Esq., followed in an able speech, setting forth the present state of education in England, as compared with former times, and showing, by a copious appeal to statistical facts, the thorough efficiency of the Voluntary principle to educate the entire youth of the nation, if properly applied and carried out. He referred to his examination by the Committee of the House of Commons on church-rates, and the statistics he had given them in relation to the position of English Nonconformists. He had proved to that Committee that there existed at the present time no less than 14,550 Nonconformist chapels in England and Wales, all of them built and sustained by the Voluntary principle. Mr. Baines dwelt upon the fact, that this principle was not confined in its operation to the Dissenters, as some people seemed to think, but that it was most extensively practised by those who did not profess to recognise it; in fact, all men who put forth their own energies instead of relying upon the State to do anything for them, acted upon this principle; and if it were universally and regularly adopted, he had no fear that it would be found adequate to every purpose, whether of religion or of benevolence [loud cheers].

The Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town, testified to the value of an efficient day-school, in connexion with his chapel, in the impulse which it gave to the number of hearers, especially from among the poorer classes, who needed to be sought out before they would attend upon the ministrations of the gospel [cheers].

The Rev. J. Poore, of Salford, thought that however important education might be, the preaching of the gospel was much more so. He alluded to the schools connected with his own place, to the recent Conference of the Board at Manchester, the condition of Voluntary education in that town, and kindred matters, urging the necessity of carrying a religious spirit into common life, but begged the Board not to push their claims to the impoverishment of the ministers. Although he had united himself with the Manchester local scheme, he had never lifted his voice, on any occasion, against education on the Voluntary principle, but had afterwards done much for its advancement [hear, hear].

The Rev. Dr. Halley made some remarks upon what was actually doing at the present moment by their denomination in Manchester and Salford, as illustrated by recent events. Out of the 76,000 Sunday-school children that were assembled to greet her Majesty last Friday, 12,273 were from Congregational Sunday-schools [loud cheers]. After making a brief allusion to the local educational schemes, Dr. Halley said that if Mr. Poore did not separate from aiding the Board till the scheme he had espoused was carried into a law, he thought they would have the hearty and zealous labours of that gentleman for a long time to come [laughter and applause].

The Rev. A. Read, of Norwich, regarded a day-school as a most valuable help to any church. The three schools supported by his congregation were intimately associated with his church; and he believed he might say with truth, that they produced great benefit upon the minds of many of the parents



[cheers]. The Rev. John Alexander, also of Norwich, made a few additional observations.

The Rev. Dr. Massie set forth the value of day-schools in connexion with the operations of the Home Missions, and the importance of having a fund from which assistance could be rendered to the missionaries in the support of such institutions [cheers].

The Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, gave an interesting account of the happy results which had followed his own efforts in Ebley. His statements were received with loud cheers.

The Rev. A. E. Pearce, Henry Rutt, Esq., the Rev. Samuel McAll, and the Rev. George Smith, severally addressed a few words to the assembly.

The Rev. James Sherman promised to give to the Board all the support in his power consistent with his other duties, and paid a graceful tribute to the exertions of Mr. Morley, to whom he believed the churches were deeply indebted for the efforts which he had put forth for the promotion of this great work.

Josiah Conder, Esq., believed that, as a denomination, they would have to do much more than they had hitherto accomplished. A large number of men in Parliament were in favour of the Richson and Entwisle scheme; and, therefore, there would yet be a great battle to fight; and they would do well to be prepared for the conflict [hear, hear].

Mr. Morley and the Rev. T. Scales added a few observations.

The Rev. George Smith, in reference to the remarks made by Mr. Poore on the previous day, submitted for adoption:—

That, considerable uncertainty appearing to exist in the minds of many persons as to the terms and qualifications of membership with the Congregational Union, it be an instruction to the Committee to direct attention to the subject, and to publish, in a clear and concise form, the actual terms of membership, and the mode of obtaining it.

The Rev. John Haydon seconded it, and the Rev. Mr. Poore and Mr. Rook having made a few remarks, it was unanimously adopted, when the assembly adjourned.

A large number of gentlemen again dined at the George Hotel, the Rev. E. T. Prust presiding. The subject of Convict Transportation was introduced by the Rev. T. James, who moved a resolution upon the question, to adopt resolutions and memorialize the Government on behalf of the Australian colonies. The resolution was seconded by Josiah Conder, Esq. A long discussion followed, in which Drs. Campbell and Halley; the Revs. J. Kelly, G. Smith, and others, took part. Ultimately the resolution was adopted. In the evening a second public meeting was held at Commercial-street Chapel.

On Thursday morning the Union assembled in Castle-hill Chapel, rendered memorable by the ministry there of Dr. Doddridge. The chair was again taken by the Rev. J. Kelly. After a devotional service, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, of Leeds, was called upon to read his paper on "Scepticism and its Counteractions," which was of considerable length, and very finely written. He commenced by distinguishing between doubt and unbelief, and the different methods of counteraction required by the two states of mind:—"We must counteract doubts at home, we must stay unbelief abroad. We may meet doubt by moral agency, and, by the assertion of the higher truth; we may meet unbelief with intellectual weapons,—with argument rather than authority,—with first principles, rather than the commonplaces of *ad hominem* appeal. Learned refutation will often confirm doubt; and coaxing, or moral suasion, madden unbelief into a frenzy. It is ours to show the unbeliever how to doubt,—to help the doubter to believe." It indicated the probability that truth would be found to lie between the extremes of authority and rationalism—of infallible interpretation and unlimited private judgment. It was unbelief rather than doubt that prevailed among the working classes:—

Among the lower orders of the working classes, I do not think that we have any reason to believe, for the most part, in the prevalence of great mental struggles with the tremendous problems of our destiny, but rather a want of sympathy with religion and religious classes—a pure dislike of us—a conviction that we are not sincere in our professions, and that we do not care for them—that we neither mix with them nor feel for them; and, hating our respectability and our aloofness, they look at the doctrines we are supposed to preach through the distorting medium of their aversion. They have their own remedy for the sorrows of their class, instead of God's remedy for the sorrows of the world; and charge upon Christianity all the evils that have accompanied its caricature. They have clever, adroit leaders, whose words of defiance and infidel cant meet with a hearty response among them; but they are unable to cope with us in argument; and, instead of replying to our statements, they retail a string of common-place objections, many of which have been abundantly refuted a thousand times, and the rest of which have reference to opinions that we none of us hold. From personal observation, I fear they snap more eagerly after obscene novels than infidel productions, and feed more greedily on what panders to a vitiated taste than a hostile understanding.

Further distinguishing unbelief into the materialistic and the mystic—the atheism of false science and the spiritualism of poetic imagination—Mr. Reynolds thus exhibited its inconsistencies:—

With marvellous consistency, they deny the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, and then from those writings prove that Moses and Joshua were polytheists. They impugn the genuineness of the prophetic writings, and then tell us that Jesus was not the Messiah. They make the gospel the production of a later age, and the invention of unscrupulous romance writers, and then profess to know accurately, and admire enthusiastically, the moral character of Jesus. They accuse the apostles of every kind of forgery and deceit, of folly

and imbecility, and then tell us, that they alone enter into their spirit. They invalidate the authenticity of their Epistles, and then abuse them for their ignorance. They believe just what they please about Christ, and then call themselves Christians. In one breath, nothing like a miracle ever could have occurred, and the record of one condemns the document in which it is found. But in the next, if some new-fangled mesmeric pass, or odyllic force, or clairvoyant guess, presents some analogy to the miracles of Scripture, back go the documents to their own age, and this nostrum must be their explanation. In this treatment of Divine truth, they remind me of the man who was resolved to destroy himself, and so thought he would take equal portions of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, strychnia, and laudanum, and, for fear they might not act, tied a noose round his neck at the same moment, in order to ensure strangulation; but, through some extraordinary blunder, the only effect of this awful draught was to convulse him out of the rope, and leave him alive after all.

Characterising as absurd the notion that belief is involuntary, and therefore not a matter of responsibility, Mr. Reynolds attributed all unbelief to sinful volition—to a moral inability tantamount to refusal. He then reviewed the manifestations of God in nature, history, literature (the Scriptures), and human life; indicating as he went along the counteraction to be found in each of these to the infidelity opposed to it. He concluded by suggesting that besides a more frequent and elaborate treatment of these topics from the pulpit, working men should be sought out, and the opponents of Christianity challenged to open discussion, but only by men powerful in speech and quick in repartee; and that the nucleus afforded by the *British Quarterly* should be extended into "an organization not unlike that which leavened the Church of England with Anglo-Catholicism."

The Rev. W. Spencer of Devonport, moved, and the Rev. T. Scales seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Reynolds for his paper; the latter gentleman remarking it as providential that the place of Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Ely had been supplied by such men as Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Conder. Dr. Campbell pronounced the paper equal to anything since Butler's *Analogy*. Dr. Massie revived the idea of Mr. Wells, of a Congregational mission to working men, and suggested a series of popular works designated *Doddridge Treatises*. Dr. Raffles spoke with much humour, and illustrated the advantage of ready wit in dealing with sceptics by relating a performance of his own of that kind in a stage-coach. Mr. Goddard, of Newcastle, and Mr. Phillips, of Northampton, agreed in the importance of lectures to working men. Mr. Samuel Morley added, that men must be sent forth who, in addition to their other qualifications, had a strong political sympathy with the working men. They did not believe there was any sympathy with them—an impression which should be removed. Dr. Halley was very anxious that the impression should not go forth, that the great mass of working people of this country had imbibed infidel notions. He believed that nothing was further from the truth. After some further conversation, a resolution was adopted, that a committee be appointed to devise some efficient plan of operation.

The Revs. G. Smith and T. James moved and seconded a resolution to the effect, that, as a Memorial of the Union Meetings at Northampton, as a means of ministerial usefulness, and of promoting the revival of religion, the *Life of Doddridge*, by Job Orton, be republished, and that Dr. Campbell, to whom they were so deeply indebted for the re-publication of the complete works of Robinson, be respectfully requested to undertake the same, under the auspices of the Union. Dr. Campbell said, that the request of the Union were commands with him, and therefore he could not refuse to undertake this duty, which they wished to entrust to him.

At twelve o'clock, the body of the chapel, as well as the galleries, was thrown open to the public, and in five minutes the entire edifice was crowded with a large company of ladies and gentlemen, whose glowing countenances bespoke their eager desire to hear the essay about to be read by the Rev. John Stoughton, on the Life and Labours of Philip Doddridge.

Mr. Stoughton began with a graphic sketch of the political and social condition of England at the opening of the eighteenth century, glancing at the excitement among the people produced by the descent of William of Orange. Doddridge was the twentieth child of his parents. His father seems to have been a godly man, and his mother, as is well known, was a pre-eminently pious woman, who laboured most assiduously to bring up the son of her old age in the nurture and the admonition of the Lord. A vivid picture was placed before the minds of the audience of good Mrs. Doddridge, seated with her little boy by the hearth in the evening, and explaining to him the scenes of Scripture history depicted on the Dutch tiles which lined the chimney corner. Passing over his boyish career until the period when he entered upon his theological course of study at Kibworth Academy, Mr. Stoughton proceeded to take a rapid yet comprehensive survey of what he *did*, interspersing the narrative with a number of pleasing and sometimes amusing incidents, as recorded in his own diary, or as related of him by others. Some of his letters, written at a very early age, were described as already indicating mental powers of a superior order. At this stage of his experience, he was not, perhaps, in full sympathy with the orthodox section of Protestant Dissenters, yet he seems to have kept sufficiently close to the broad outlines of Scripture truth. In the year 1725, he removed to Market Harborough, and, about four years afterwards, received an invitation from the church at Northampton to assume the pastoral charge, and on the 9th of March, 1730, was ordained to the ministry in the very chapel where they were then assembled. Where Doddridge first took up his abode, on re-

moving to Northampton, Mr. Stoughton had not been able to ascertain; but a large house in Sheep-street, which he occupied in subsequent years, could be pointed out, being still in excellent preservation. To illustrate the manner in which the Northampton Academy was conducted by his hero, he quoted largely from Orton and Kippis, two of Doddridge's most devoted pupils. There is reason to believe, that the discipline was by no means too rigorous; for some of the young men, as their tutor himself sorrowfully laments, turned out very unruly. Even amidst the gravest studies, he would sometimes pause to enjoy a quiet smile. His susceptibility to the ludicrous appears in an anecdote related by himself. His little daughter was catechizing a favourite lap-dog. "Do you know," said she, "who made you?" The unconscious quadruped answered with a stupid stare. "Oh, shame upon you," resumed the questioner; "you Dr. Doddridge's dog, and not know who made you!" "If so much," moralizes Doddridge, "is expected of my dog, what may not be expected of my students?" It was a remarkable fact, that to Doddridge we were indebted for the first missionary effort: it seemed to have been his intention, had he lived, to have prosecuted this work. While most of the orthodox ministers of his time refused to associate with Mr. Whitfield or to countenance his labours, Doddridge lent him his pulpit, and, on a subsequent occasion, preached for him at the Tabernacle—an act which gave great concern to Dr. Watts, and on account of which Mr. Coward's trustees sent him a discreet but decided expostulation. His friends comprised men of the most diversified character—James Harvey, the Countess of Huntingdon, Colonel Gardiner, Bishop Warburton, Dr. Clarke, Isaac Watts, Lardner, Neal, Dr. Wood—in whose company he says that he experienced "a zenith of joy." Mr. Stoughton expatiated, with deep pathos, on the closing scenes of his life, taking his audience, in imagination, along the ruts and dreary roads of Devonshire—his embarkation on the vessel which had been provided for him by his friend Mr. Warburton—his voyage to Lisbon—and his death, just at the moment when he felt, as he fancied, the symptoms of returning health, on the 27th of October, 1751.—The reading of this highly interesting paper occupied two hours, although a large portion was omitted.

Immediately in front of the platform were suspended a beautiful portrait of Doddridge, and the Doddridge arms. The former is now in the possession of the Rev. T. E. Prust, of Northampton, and the latter was lent for the occasion by Charles Reed, Esq. The following is a description of the escutcheon:—

S. C. argent, two pales wavy, azure, between nine cross-lets, gules.

Motto: Dum Vivimus Vivamus.

It was upon this motto that Dr. Doddridge wrote the justly celebrated and characteristic lines, styled by Dr. Johnson "one of the finest epigrams in the English language:—"

"Live while you live," the epicure would say,  
And seize the pleasures of the present day.  
'Live while you live,' the sacred preacher cries,  
'And give to God each moment as it flies.'  
Lord, in my view let both united be!  
I live in pleasure when I live to thee."

The Rev. John Bennett, pastor of the church assembling at Castle-hill Chapel, moved the thanks of the Union to Mr. Stoughton, with a request for the publication of his valuable Essay; which was seconded by the Rev. T. Binney, and supported by the Revs. T. P. Bull, Dr. Halley, J. Alexander, and Josiah Conder, Esq. The Rev. A. Reed referred to several interesting memorials of Doddridge, which were preserved in the old meeting-house in the city of Norwich, and to a very interesting relic which had lately been picked up at an old book-stall—namely, a record of domestic expenses from the years 1735-9, in the handwritings of Dr. Doddridge and his wife. Among the other items was that of the funeral of his little daughter, amounting to above ten pounds. This document was a curiosity; any literary man would prize it very highly, as giving a glimpse of the social state of the times.

After the dinner, which followed the sitting, the Rev. J. Kelly moved, and the Rev. Mr. Gawthorne seconded, a resolution of cordial thanks to the friends at Northampton for their hospitality to the ministers and delegates. The Revs. Messrs. Prust, Bennett, Nicholson, and Pywell (Baptist), responded to the resolution. Mr. Bennett's speech was of particular interest, as he had at first "given battle" to the Union's coming to Northampton:—

I never doubted—I should have been insane to do so—that the bringing together of so many wise, able, and good men from all parts of the country, must result in many pleasant, and, in many respects, very profitable meetings. I had no doubt of that. My objection was—and I will frankly and boldly avow it—that to my mind the Congregational Union has been a do-nothing body. I was much struck with an observation which fell from the lips of Dr. Campbell, when he told you that you must have done with more resolutions [hear, hear]. The resolutions which you have passed since your commencement as a body would make a nice little library, if printed and done up in the style of these works of Robinson [laughter, and mingled cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!"]. But what good has come of them? What progress have the Independents, as a body, been making of late years? I should like some statistics on this subject.

Dr. CAMPBELL: You will get them this year: the Census has been made [cheers].

Mr. BENNETT: Very well, the arithmetical element is a very good element, and I think we shall be all the better for a little more of it. How do we stand as a body? Is the number of Independent churches much greater than it was 150 years ago? I have turned my attention to this subject of late, and I find that the



county in which we now are, which has 304 parishes, contained, one hundred years ago, twenty-four Independent churches. Well, what is the number now? Only twenty-eight—four churches in a hundred years. How comes that to pass? [hear, hear.] In Somerset and Devon—counties with which I am pretty well acquainted—I vouch for it, our position is not more favourable. There must be something wrong somewhere, or else it would not be so [hear, hear]. By this time, Congregationalism ought to have diffused its leaven throughout the whole country. The reason of this stagnation I believe to be a want of united effort [hear, hear]. We have got a certain phantom among us, a kind of "familiar;" an idle dread of centralization [hear, hear]. You cannot propose an efficient plan or scheme of any kind; you cannot refer to anything that goes beyond mere talking, and put your foot on the region of doing, but you hear exclamations on all sides of "you are acting contrary to your principles" [loud and earnest cries of "hear, hear"]. Why should it be so? [renewed cries of "hear, hear."] Let me advise you to have a *bona fide* representation in this Union,—a delegate that somebody delegates—[hear, hear]—one that comes with credentials from those by whom he is sent; and let those who send such delegates say, whatever the majority of the Union agrees should be done, we pledge ourselves to do [hear, hear]. I may not be in order, but I am saying what I think and believe [cries of "Go on, go on!"] I have made these remarks because I feel that the subject is important. Let us get out of our present dead condition [hear, hear]. Let us have some doing as well as talking [hear, hear]. I believe it is right to spread our principles, whatever may be said about centralization. We may say, in the language supposed to have been uttered by a fallen angel, whose spirit, however, we need not imitate,—

"To be weak is miserable  
Doing or suffering."

[Loud cheers.] Some most excellent things may come into the world without parents, perhaps; but depend upon it the Congregational body will never be strong without unity of action [cheers and laughter]. Be bold enough to say that representation is not tyranny, and that with combination we may extend our denomination, and I for one will stand aloof from you no longer [loud cheers].

In the afternoon a large number of ministers and friends visited the house so long occupied by the venerated Doddridge, and in which he conducted his academy, the present proprietor, George Olive, Esq., himself a Nonconformist, and an admirer of Doddridge, having invited them to do so; each gentleman signed his name in a book deposited in the Doctor's Study.

In the evening, a sermon was preached by Dr. Raffles in Commercial-street Chapel; with which the autumnal meeting of the Union terminated.

SIR JOHN ROSS, the Arctic navigator, has been entertained at a public dinner in Ayr, from which his little expedition started, sixteen months since, on its cruise in the Polar seas. Sir John, in returning thanks when his health was drunk, said that it was his friendship for Sir John Franklin, who had interested himself for him when in similar circumstances, that had prompted him to undertake this expedition. "I promised him that if he did not return within a given period I should come and seek him. When he did not return, and feeling that my own iron constitution was fit for the duty I had undertaken, I felt ashamed to fall back. I had the good fortune to find in this town a vessel which in every way has proved efficient in the service in which it has been engaged, and does great credit to those by whom it was put into my hands. Of all the ships in the expedition, every one has suffered more or less except the 'Felix'—she is, after her voyage, in a better state than any of them, and she is here safe again in your harbour, without the loss of a man." He expressed his belief that Sir John's party had been wrecked in returning, in 1846, through Baffin's Bay; but that, as some of them were alive in 1847, they might be still. An expedition must be sent out next spring, and he was ready to forego the rest and rank of a flag-officer to command it.

THE NOBLE AND WORSHIPFUL COAL MERCHANTS.—Alderman Wilson was called upon to adjudicate, the other day, upon a case of delivering coals short in weight; and having given his decision, went on to say that the coals in question (the Silkstone) were those which he brought into notice in the year 1839, when he was Lord Mayor, and they were then only known as "Lord Mayor's coals," and only failed because the demand was a thousand times greater than the supply. During the year he was in the Mansion-house he paid but 22s. per ton for these coals, while the public were paying the enormous price of 32s. and 38s. for Lord Londonderry's. That nobleman addressed a letter to him (Alderman Wilson), endeavouring to show that no Wall's-end coals could be brought into the market to pay the owner at less than 33s. per ton. Yet he had, since that, had his lordship's coals delivered at his house in St. Paul's Churchyard at 22s. per ton. He took credit to himself in having broken up the combination first amongst the coal-factors, and next between the pit-owners, and hence the reduction in the price of coals.

A PARTY OF YOUNG CHINESE, represented by another of their countrymen who could speak English fluently, have applied to Mr. Jardine, the Bow-street magistrate, under the following circumstances:—They had been engaged as musicians by a person named Shaw, and were to receive £12 per week for their joint services for six months. After being exhibited at several towns in England and France, they were brought to Southampton, where Shaw suddenly left them, £48 in their debt. Mr. Jardine sent an officer to Shaw's alleged address, but he was not known there; and, consequently, nothing could be done in the way of redress.

## KOSSUTH.

To-morrow, or Friday, will, without doubt, be rendered memorable by the arrival of the Hungarian chief. A letter from Gibraltar has been received by the Mayor of Southampton, stating that "Governor Kossuth" had arrived there, and would certainly embark on the 14th or 15th, by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats. The "Madrid" was to leave Gibraltar on the 14th, call at Lisbon on the 19th, and is due at Southampton on the 24th, but being a fast steamer, is expected on the 23rd (to-morrow).

Mr. Andrews has also made public an important and interesting communication from the Hon. R. F. Walker, a distinguished American, to Mr. Deacon, the town clerk of Southampton, who, in obedience to the Mayor and corporation of that town, had invited the hon. gentleman to the Kossuth banquet. Mr. Walker accepts the invitation with delight, and speaks of the people of the United States as eager to league with England against the despotism of the continent. The American ambassador has accepted an invitation to the banquet, but the Turkish ambassador "begs to be excused."

The banquet is expected to take place on Tuesday next, the 28th inst. Accommodation will be provided for 100 ladies to witness the banquet and to hear the addresses of the distinguished persons who will be present. The Mayor, although suffering from ill health, has resolved to close his honoured career as chief magistrate of Southampton, an office which he has filled for two consecutive years, with a crowning act of hospitality.

As soon as the "Madrid" is despatched at Southampton, the Custom House authorities at that port will communicate with the mayor, who will be conveyed out in the stream in the pratique boat, in order to communicate with the Hungarian chieftain, previous to his approaching the place for disembarkation.

The arrangements of the London Committee for the reception, so far as they are completed, are as follows:—The committee will meet Kossuth on his arrival at the Waterloo-road station of the South Western railway, and escort him in procession to his temporary residence while in the metropolis. The central committee will immediately precede the carriage of Kossuth in the procession; they will bear white wands, and, in their midst will be displayed the flags of Hungary, Turkey, America, and the United Kingdom. The various trades unions and other associated bodies who intend to join in the procession are requested to inform the committee of the nature of the mottoes or devices upon any banners which they intend to carry, so that nothing may be displayed calculated to throw obloquy on the demonstration. The trades are also desired to furnish warden, in the proportion of one to every fifty of their number, to assist the equestrian marshals to be appointed by the central committee in preserving the order of the procession. As soon as the time of the arrival of Kossuth is fixed, the committee will enter into communication with the police commissioners with reference to the steps which it may be necessary to adopt along the line of route, so as to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience or public disorder. The arrangements for the banquet cannot be completed until Kossuth shall have accepted the invitation of the committee, which will be conveyed to him by deputation immediately on his arrival at Southampton.

Meetings have been held during the last week in the Town Hall of Southwark, of the citizens of Westminster at the Hanover-square Rooms, at Kingsland, at Camberwell, and at Stepney, and addresses have been adopted in every instance with unanimity and enthusiasm. At the Southwark meeting, Alderman Humphrey, one of the members for the borough, was formally censured for non-attendance; Sir W. Molesworth escaping as he is abroad. At the Westminster meeting—which was very crowded—General Sir D. Lacy Evans made a long speech, justifying from history the Hungarian insurrection, and exciting the enthusiasm of the audience by bestowing high praise, as a soldier, on the conduct of the people and their commanders in the war. Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Feargus O'Connor were among the speakers. Mr. Bidgood made a great sensation by reading the following letter:—

KOSSUTH AND THE TIMES.

London, October 20, 1851.

Sir,—A letter appeared this morning in the *Times*, from a Mr. Edward Stokes, "A Working Man." I have taken the trouble to go to his residence, 23, Pleasant-row, Pentonville, to make the proper inquiries, and I find that he has only resided there one month [loud laughter]—and that his landlady, Madame Laboure, cannot get her rent [laughter]—that he leaves his apartment to-day; that she knows nothing about him, and intimated to me that if I was about to receive him into my house as a tenant to look sharp after him for my rent [more laughter]—and, lastly, that Mr. Edward Stokes was, by profession, a compositor to the public press [loud cheers and laughter]. [He (Mr. Bidgood) would leave the meeting to draw its own inference.] Now, Sir, as I am a ratepayer, householder, and an elector of the borough of Marylebone; and as I have had to do with the *Times* and its falsehoods [cheers]—if any doubt exists in the mind of any impartial person, let him go to 23, Pleasant-row, and see whether he can ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Edward Stokes [cheers]. I send you my name and address, which you can state to the meeting. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS ANDREW EVANS, 9, Park-street, Camden-town.

Another speaker said of the article in the *Times* directed against the private character of Kossuth—"I say of the writer of that article what George Canning

said of Sir John Cam Hobhouse in reply to a slanderous attack made upon him by Hobhouse—the writer of that is a liar, a slanderer, and a coward, and wants only courage to be a murderer." This and other vehement language in reference to the *Times* was most eagerly cheered by the whole meeting.

Mr. Dunford introduced to the meeting Colonel Gal, as the late Hungarian Governor of Transylvania, and the last of the Hungarian officers who had given up hope in the late war; and the Colonel, a fine soldier-like man, made his way amid great cheers from the body of the room to the platform. Mr. Nicholay said he had been requested by Colonel Gal, who could speak very little English, to return them his thanks for the honour they had done him [loud cheers]. He wished him to say, that the Hungarians had always looked upon the English as their brethren, and now they had found them to be really such. The enthusiasm of the meeting here became so great, that Colonel Gal came forward and said, in broken English, that he hoped an opportunity would soon arrive for them to take up arms once more against despotism on the Continent [vociferous cheers]—and he had the fullest conviction that the noble English people would support them in their lofty purpose [enthusiastic cheers].

The last resolution embodied the thanks and admiration of the meeting for the Sultan of Turkey. Glasgow, Bath, and Bradford, are among the provincial towns that have had meetings. The Bradford address bears the corporation seal. That from Bath is headed by the honourable signature of Walter Savage Landor.

At most of the meetings a Kossuth fund has been set afoot. We find by a correspondence in the American papers, that Mr. John N. Genin proposes to be one of a hundred persons to contribute 1,000 dollars each towards a gift, which will render the great Hungarian independent upon his arrival on our shores. The mayor has consented to act as treasurer of this fund.

The Council of the National Parliamentary Reform Association have unanimously adopted the following address:—

TO LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Your Excellency,—The Council of the National Parliamentary Reform Association, offer you their sincere and cordial congratulations on your safe arrival in this country. We esteem our nation honoured by your presence. Britain has often sheltered those whom tyranny had proscribed for their virtues, but, in our apprehension, has never received a more illustrious or welcome visitant. Whilst you remain upon our shores you will be the People's Guest! And when you leave them for that land, where a great and generous nation wait to echo the shout of welcome that now ascends from the millions of these islands, you will be followed by our heartfelt aspirations for your happiness amongst our honoured brethren of the Western World.

We, and the multitudes of British reformers whom we represent, have watched your career with the liveliest interests. We have rejoiced in your successes. We have lamented your disasters; but, above all, we have admired the integrity, the wisdom, and the fortitude you have undeviatingly displayed through a long and perilous struggle for your country's rights. In union with every friend of justice and civilization, we have been indignant at the cruelty and vindictiveness of the influences which enforced the detention of your person, when the conflict was for the time decided; but this detention, while it has rendered infamous those at whose instance it was prolonged, has added to the glory of Kossuth, by demonstrating that he knew how to endure as well as to contend for the noblest cause in which man can either combat or suffer.

Enjoying ourselves a large measure of freedom, we sympathize with all who labour to achieve their just political rights. What our ancestors did, you have nobly striven to do. We venerate their memory, and regard you and your brave compatriots as their kindred. The inheritance which those ancestors bequeathed to us is precious; and we are endeavouring to show ourselves worthy of it by pressing on to the full realization of the liberty, of which they proclaimed the principle, and laid deep the foundation.

In thus acting, our only motive is an earnest desire for human well-being; embracing first our fellow-countrymen, but not confined within the narrow boundary of our own land.

Would you learn the object which as an association we have in view, it is to give full scope to a free and authoritative expression of the popular feeling and opinion, that our government may rest upon the intelligence and will of the people.

In this righteous object we have a firm belief that we shall succeed. When this peaceful triumph shall have been gained, the time will have arrived when the sympathy with which the masses of our people already share the hopes, the fears, the gladness, and the sorrow of their brethren throughout the world, will no longer be suppressed in the legislature or misrepresented by official diplomacy, but will make itself heard in tones that shall neither be misinterpreted nor disregarded.

At whatever time, and by whatever means, it shall please Providence to raise your country from its temporary prostration to the possession of freedom and nationality, we feel confident that a people's gratitude will be yours.

We also feel confident that your future fame is sure, and that mankind, touching the results of your counsels, your exertions, and your sufferings, will consecrate the name of Kossuth, and transmit it to the latest posterity as that of the liberator of Hungary.

On behalf of the Council of the Association,  
JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.

The German Emigration Committee have adopted an address, welcoming the arrival of Kossuth as "a new token how little the defeat of the revolution has been its annihilation;"—but these documents are becoming too numerous even to catalogue, and we can only further call attention to the following notification:—

In consequence of the numerous addresses to Louis Kossuth, which have been agreed to in different parts



of the United Kingdom, a committee has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for their presentation.

It is proposed that the addresses should be presented by the several deputations appointed for that purpose at one of the national theatres, or other suitable place, and deputations desirous of joining in such demonstration are invited to communicate with the under-mentioned gentlemen.

Due notice of the day for the presentation will be given after the arrival of Kossuth, when his pleasure has been taken on the subject.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, M.P., Chairman.

THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand,

J. A. NICHOLAY, 82, Oxford-street, } Vice-Chairmen.

GEORGE HUGGOTT, Secretary to the Committee.

4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

We conclude with one of the many poetical expressions of the "Kossuth fever," as the *Times* contemptuously designates it, which have come in our way. It is the production of Mr. W. Jones, of Leicester, a poet of rising celebrity, and appeared in the *Mercury* of Saturday last:—

#### "WELCOME KOSSUTH!"

"Welcome, Kossuth!" Ten thousand thousand voices,  
Far louder than old Ocean's loudest roar,  
Welcome, while Freedom's heart of hearts rejoices,  
Thy advent to our hospitable shore.

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

"Welcome, Kossuth!" It rings o'er the Atlantic,  
America's free millions catch the strain;  
And, with huge glee and exultation frantic,  
Reverberate to the Baltic back again.

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

Pierce Jellachich, vile Gurgey, and flogged Haynau—  
To them, and to their tyrant masters pale,  
It comes as from throat of a volcano,  
Rewafted, thundering back, on every gale;—

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

All the free spirits of all climes respond it:  
All states call'd free—save suicidal France!  
The "Far-West," and the Ocean Isles beyond it,  
Shout, sudden wakened from their long soul-trance—

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

And thy lov'd country (how thy name endears it  
To patriot hearts!) which yet thou'lt live to free,  
With sympathetic gratulation hears it,  
And clanks her fetters with prophetic glees!

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

For she has steadfast faith in thy returning  
To lift her from Oppression's black abyss:  
This know her tyrants; and, 'neath masks of scorning,  
Tremble, and feel "how awful goodness is!"

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

Welcome to all that hate the fiend, Oppression;  
Welcome to all that love the angel, Truth;  
Welcome to all that feel a degradation  
In Hungary's scourg'd women and crush'd youth—

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

Nay, read thy welcome in the stars that cluster  
Around thee as a sun, illustrious guest!  
Victoria's crown itself draws a new lustre  
From this thy stay in progress to the West.

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

And thou art welcome to the aid we proffer;  
And thou art worthy;—for thou hast won  
An immortality with Tell and Hofer,  
Wallace and Bruce, and glorious Washington.

Noble Kossuth!

Now, peace and joy attend thee to the region  
Where the free sons and beauteous daughters dwell  
Of the old Pilgrim Fathers!—Thy religion  
Be Love, and Truth, and Goodness still! Farewell,  
Glorious Kossuth!

"Welcome, Kossuth!"

**PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.**—The following has been issued from the General Post-office:—Notice to the Public.—On and from the first of November next, all letters or packets posted at any provincial post-offices for places within the United Kingdom, must either be prepaid by stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money prepayment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at any such office." The introduction of the universal prepayment of letter postage by stamps will then be complete, with these exceptions; viz.—that money prepayments of postage on inland letters will still be allowed in London; that unpaid letters will be paid through the post; and that money prepayments of foreign postage will be permitted.

**THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY** has come to the rescue or resurrection of Protection. At an agricultural dinner at Waltham on the Wold, the noble heir of Belvoir made himself very merry with the *Times*, the "poor Spectator," Mr. Wakley and his inquest on Protection, &c. He did not believe Mr. Disraeli had given it up, and he was sure a general election would restore it to the statute-book.

**THE NEW TEMPERANCE LEAGUE** commenced its operations on Monday evening by the delivery of a lecture by Dr. Lees, F.S.A., in Exeter Hall, which was well filled. Mrs. Tracy, an American lady, appeared on the platform in the Bloomer costume. The chair was occupied by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.

**THE HEATHEN AT HOME.**—A writer in the *Charleston (S.C.) Courier*, who seems to know whereof he affirms, makes the following announcement: "I hazard the assertion that throughout the bounds of our synod, South Carolina and Georgia, there are at least one thousand slaves, speaking the same language as ourselves, who never heard of the plan of salvation by a Redeemer. The old school synod of South Carolina, a few years since, sold a lot of these heathen to endow their Theological Seminary.—*American Missionary*."

The Lunatic Asylum for the North Riding of Yorkshire, which was estimated and guaranteed to cost not more than £30,000, has already had three times thirty thousand expended upon it, and the contractors are vigorously going on with the fourth thirty thousand.

\* Alluding to a public contribution of funds for the cause of Hungary, to be placed in the hands of Louis Kossuth on his return from America to England.

## THE LAST OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday, the day that was to exhibit the last scene of this world-engrossing spectacle, the rain poured down in torrents, but it seemed to have little effect in checking the rush of those who had tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace. By ten o'clock the nave was crowded, and every portion of the galleries commanding a view of the transept had its line of anxious spectators. The crystal fountain having been previously removed, a slightly raised crimson-clothed platform occupied its place, on which the ivory throne—exhibited by the East India Company—was placed in the centre before a crimson-draped table, and around it a number of ornamental chairs selected from different departments of the Exhibition. In the transept a number of seats were arranged for the lady exhibitors, the jurors and their friends, and for others who had influence to obtain access to this reserved space, admission to which, from either main avenue, was cut off by barriers. The dais was reserved for Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners, whilst the chairs and benches more immediately surrounding it were occupied by the representatives of the press, and various titled and distinguished visitors. Precisely at twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the building, and as he made his way to the dais was greeted by loud and hearty cheers. He was dressed in black—his only decoration being a star of brilliants on his breast, and the riband of the Garter. Among the distinguished persons now recognised were Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Earl Granville, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Devonshire, Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, Viscount Canning, Baron Goldsmid, nearly the whole of the Royal Commissioners, and Mr. Dilke, Col. Reid, and Mr. Cole, of the Executive Committee; Mr. Paxton, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Fox (the contractor), and Mr. R. Stephenson, the engineer. Besides all these, there was a general muster of the Foreign Commissioners. When the Prince took his seat he was surrounded on the platform by a number of the Royal Commissioners, and on his right was supported by the Bishop of London in full canonicals. The proceedings were commenced by the performance of the first verse of the National Anthem, by the organs and a numerous chorus. Viscount Canning, then read the following report on presenting the award of the juries to the Royal Commission:—

Having had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners the reports of the several juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the principle upon which, by the authority of her Majesty's Commissioners, the juries were constituted.

The various subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into thirty classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for single juries, and were therefore divided into sub-juries. This increased the number of acting juries to thirty-four.

Each of these thirty-four juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. The British jurors were selected by her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the local committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The foreign jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the foreign commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

In the event of a jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of associates. These associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of person who had been recommended as jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any jury.

Each jury was superintended by a chairman, chosen from its numbers by her Majesty's Commissioners. The deputy-chairman and the reporter were elected by the jurors themselves.

Such was the constitution of the thirty-four juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six groups, each group consisting of such juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled group of which that jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interest overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.

Each group of juries received the assistance of a deputy-commissioner and of a special commissioner, appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners, to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the juries composing the group.

It was further determined by her Majesty's Commissioners, that the chairman of the juries, consisting of British subjects and of foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a council, and that the duties of the council should be to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by her Majesty's Commissioners, the different prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors. They had also decided that the prizes should consist in three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three medals, by which the appearance, at least, of denoting different degrees of success among exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the prize medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by the groups.

In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent; and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its group.

The principle thus described met the views of her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. (See Appendix C.) Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the national exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the national exhibitions of the continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a council medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the list of awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the juries have succeeded in doing justice to the exhibitors of every nation and class, and that they have not departed, in any important degree, from the purpose of her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognising no distinction of nations.

It is gratifying to add that the jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that, notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed among them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of prize medals awarded is 2,918. The number of Council medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving of reward.

The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition, of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within



the province of more than one jury; while, in other cases, towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least 1,000,000 articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the catalogue.

In these circumstances the juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgments of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us, and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

The reading of this important document was of course inaudible to all but a small proportion of the spectators; and some of its passages did not appear to give entire satisfaction to those who were within hearing.

Prince Albert next rose, amidst great cheering; and proceeded to read a reply to this report on the part of the Royal Commissioners. His Royal Highness touched upon the several points of the report, especially the considerations which had ruled the commissioners in their instructions to the jurors, and in appointing Council medals; he observing, "Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgement on the occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few. The grant of the Council medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty, that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement."

As he referred in grateful terms to the services of the various bodies—the Foreign Commissioners, the Society of Arts, and the Local Commissioners—those gentlemen, or their representatives, advanced to the front of the dais, and bowed their acknowledgments. The speech closed with the following passage:—

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed among the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and, while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing he has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind.

Loud cheers followed from those who were within earshot, and were warmly taken up by those beyond. The Prince having resumed his seat, the organs and vocalists again gave voice, and another verse of the national anthem was sung in magnificent style. The Bishop of London then ascended the dais, and offered a prayer, of which the following sentences were appropriate to the occasion:—

We acknowledge, with all humility and thankfulness, the gracious answer which Thou hast vouchsafed to the prayers of our Queen and her people in blessing, with a wonderful measure of success, an undertaking designed to exhibit the glories of Thy creation, to promote the useful exercise of those faculties which Thou hast implanted in the sons of men, and to encourage the growth of peace and brotherly love.

We humbly thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast graciously prospered the counsels of him who conceived, and of those who have carried out, that great design; and that Thou hast mercifully protected from harm the multitudes who have thronged this building. We acknowledge it to be of Thy goodness that a spirit of order and mutual kindness, of loyalty to our Sovereign, of obedience to the law, and of respect for the sanctity of Thy Sabbath, has been manifested by the people of this country, in the sight of those who have been here gathered together from all parts of the world.

We thank Thee, also, that Thou hast disposed the hearts of many nations to enter upon a generous and peaceful competition in those arts which, by Thy

merciful appointment, minister to the comfort of man, and redound to Thy glory, as the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

We devoutly pray, that all may be led to acknowledge Thy power, wisdom, and goodness in the achievements of man's industry and skill, and may depart to their several homes to "speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God." Continue to them, we beseech Thee, Thy favour and protection; let Thy good Providence conduct them in safety to their native land, and bless them with prosperity and peace. Grant, O Lord, that this gathering of Thy servants from every nation may be the token and pledge of a continued intercourse of mutual kindness between the different branches of Thy universal family. May it contribute to the growth of Christian love, and hasten the coming of that blessed reign of peace, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The Hallelujah chorus closed the ceremonial, which had not occupied altogether more than half-an-hour.

The very next day, the work of dispersion commenced. Through fifteen exit doors, exhibitors' attendants and workmen were to be seen carrying off the treasures which six months before they had brought in and carefully deposited. At several points wooden stages have been erected, for facilitating the removal of heavy goods.

Autograph letters, of a highly complimentary character, have been addressed by Prince Albert to Colonel Reid, Mr. Cole, Mr. Dilke, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and Colonel Lloyd. In these the Prince, it is said, uses the most gratifying and yet nicely discriminating expressions of acknowledgment for the services which the gentlemen named have rendered in carrying to a successful close this great work; and announces his intention of presenting each with a gold medal in commemoration of his connexion with them, and to Dr. Lyon Playfair he offers the position of Gentleman-Usher, vacant in his household by the appointment of Colonel Reid to the Governorship of Malta. The honour of knighthood is to be conferred upon Messrs. Paxton, Cubitt, and Fox; Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Henry Cole, and Sir Stafford Northcote are to receive the order of C.B. Mr. Dilke declines a knighthood, and is not eligible for the companionship of the Bath, not having been in the service of the Crown. Her Majesty has transmitted to Mrs. Dilke, for her acceptance, a handsome bracelet in token of the attention which she has received from Mr. Dilke during her frequent visits to the Exhibition; and portraits of the royal children have been presented to Mr. Dilke himself.

At the last meeting of the Commission, the finance committee were requested to consider the remuneration to be allowed to persons engaged in the executive service of the Commission, and in matters connected therewith. The finance committee have, in consequence, arrived at a decision upon the subject thus remitted to them, and that decision now awaits the confirmation of the Commission.

A memorial from the leading merchants and manufacturers of England is about to be presented to the Commissioners, urging the appropriation of a part of the surplus in the formation of a collection of objects connected with commerce and manufactures. Through Lord Granville, and in consequence of the warm interest which he takes in the Schools of Design, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been prevailed upon to authorize an expenditure of £5,000 in the purchase of objects from the Exhibition which may serve as models for study, and which may thereby exercise a permanently elevating influence upon the art manufacturers of the country.

#### THE AWARDS.

The Commissioners, it will be seen, have adopted a double classification of medals. The principle of award is excellence only as such, without regard to competition. But this excellence may be of two kinds. First, where an average attainment is gained, under certain conditions, there a medal is given; and this award marks the excellence chiefly of workmanship and craft. But, in cases where novelty or originality is pre-eminent, a larger, or Council medal is awarded. In the one case the criterion is mostly mechanical; in the other it is scientific. The smaller medal is intended as a material award—the larger as a moral one; the object apparently being that both the hand and head, the craftsman's handiwork and the inventor's thought, shall be recognised and honoured. The project of large money sums was early abandoned, it being thought absolutely ridiculous to award £5,000 when the prize might only express a very slight difference of merit or a bare majority of the judges. After much further consideration, it was determined to abandon, also, the gold and silver medals, and it was Sir Robert Peel who proposed and carried that all the medals should be of a metal less precious, and therefore more likely to be preserved, as well as being better adapted for the purposes of design than silver and gold. All the medals are of bronze. The number of prize medals awarded is 2,918; the number of Council medals is 170. No more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving of reward. The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make "honourable mention" of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal. The prize medals have been awarded by the several juries, subject to confirmation by the groups into which the juries were arranged—the Council medals by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its "group," so that each medal has the express sanction of three different bodies. The Commissioners

say that "the award of a Council medals does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize [or second] medal." But, it is remarked, a medal so widely and indiscriminately distributed as the prize medal, can merely indicate that the possessor has not positively disgraced himself, or, at least, that he is simply respectable. It has been given to the most different kinds and degrees of excellence. Good samples of wheat, pickles, and dried figs, specimens of starch and cotton wool, improved piccolos, cheap watch alarums, blankets, figured waistcoats, writing paper, needles, buttons, nails, coffee-mills, dinner-mats, india-rubber braces, tin toys, straw hats, lozenges, comfits, and shell-work, and a thousand other equally unpretentious articles, receive the same meed of distinction as circular looms, model life-boats, the new distilling galleys, illustrations of new processes for the reduction of ores, splendid specimens of modern typography, Bohemian glass, carved ebony cabinets, jasper and porphyry vases, Florentine and Roman mosaics, the Mexican models, the Milanese window, her Majesty's portrait in porcelain, the veiled figure, Godfrey de Bouillon, the Greek Slave, and some score other sculptures and casts of remarkable merit. The Council medals have been distributed in the following proportions:—The United Kingdom, 77½; France, 66½; Prussia, 7; United States, 6; Austria, 4; Bavaria, 3; other States of the Zollverein, 3; Belgium, Switzerland, and Tuscany, each 2; Holland, Russia, Rome, the East India Company, Egypt, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey, have each only 1. Prince Albert receives a Council medal for the original conception and successful prosecution of the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a jury medal for the model lodging-house in Class VII.

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE EXHIBITION.

In the month of May, 734,782 visits were paid to the building; in June, 1,133,116; in July, 1,314,176; in August, 1,023,435; in September, 1,155,240; and in the first eleven days in October, 841,107. These figures give a total of 6,201,856 as the sum of visits. Every one will calculate, according to his particular fancy, the proportion between visits and visitors, but, at least, it is obvious that several millions of people have spent a portion of their time in the Crystal Palace. The greatest number of people ascertained to have been in the building at any one time was at two o'clock on Tuesday (the 7th inst.), when 92,000 persons were present. On the same day the number of visitors reached its maximum, and was 109,916. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the Monday, 28,853 persons entered the building in one hour. When it is considered that these extraordinary figures, which can be thoroughly relied on for accuracy, illustrate popular movements that only a few years ago would have been pronounced on the highest authority most dangerous to the safety of the State, we have the more reason to wonder that they should have taken place not only without disorder, but also almost without crime. The total number of charges made at the police-station at the Prince of Wales' Gate relating to offences within the building is twenty-five, of which nine were for picking pockets, six for attempts to do so, and ten for petty larcenies at stalls. This remarkable fact has been accounted for by the Lord Chief Baron, who, in a speech which he delivered at the anniversary dinner of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society, made the following statement:—

They had heard that although between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 of people had visited the building, only twenty-five offenders had been taken by the police within it. He would tell them the reason. At the first opening there were only three doors opened for entrance, and the persons entering were supplied with cards, which directed them to the places reserved for their accommodation. There were police officers skilled in the knowledge of the persons of the most remarkable thieves in Europe stationed at the doors, and when members of what was called "the swell mob" presented themselves, they received cards which sent them all to a particular box, where some thirty-seven members of the confraternity found themselves assembled, to practise upon the pockets of one another [great laughter]; whereupon they came to the unanimous resolution that the police regulations were too perfect for them, and so they had better go home at once [laughter].

A return which has been furnished by Mr. W. Murray, affords some remarkable facts with reference to the attendance of charity and other schools at the Exhibition. It appears that up to the 9th July, when he took charge of that department, no record was kept of the schools that came, and he can only ascertain the authentic list of 21, giving a total of 4,093 children. But since that date 466 schools have visited the building, and of these Christ's Hospital sent the largest number, amounting to 900. On the 14th of July there were fifteen schools present, and 1,300 children; on the 30th, 13; on the 6th of August, 19. On the 21st, 15 schools and 1,022 children. On the 18th of September, 33 schools and 2,729 children; on the 25th, 18 schools and 1,374 children. On the 2nd of October, 25 schools and 1,427 children. On the 8th of October, 23 schools and 1,312 children. The return includes a list of 23 parties, chiefly agricultural labourers, and including 7,758 persons sent up from the country by private benevolence.—The largest amount taken at the doors on any of the five-shilling days was £5,078, on the 21st of May. The greatest half-crown day was Saturday week, when £4,845 13s. 6d. was received. The greatest shilling day was Tuesday fortnight, when the sum taken amounted to £5,283 3s. In May the highest receipts were on the 24th, when upwards of £5,000 was taken, the lowest being the pound days. In June the greatest was a shilling day, when upwards of £3,000 was taken; the lowest being the first shilling day. In July, the highest



(a half-crown day) was the 18th, when nearly £4,000 was received; the lowest being the 19th, a five-shilling day. During the month of August the harvest operations told visibly on the receipts, the greatest being on the 5th, a shilling day, when more than £3,000 was taken, and the lowest being on the 2nd and the 30th. During the month of September the average take was still smaller, but the 29th and 30th were great shilling days, and brought in £3,000 each. It is curious to remark that, whether the admission fee was 5s., 2s. 6d., or 1s., while the number of visitors fluctuated accordingly, the actual sums taken under the circumstances of similar excitement were nearly equal.—£90 of bad silver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin, but a much more noticeable fact is, that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half-crown and five-shilling days. The cash was received by eighteen money-takers; on the very heavy days six extra ones being employed during the busiest hours. From them it was gathered by three or four money-porters, who carried it to four collectors, charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers, who verified the sum, and handed it to the final custody of the chief financial officer, Mr. F. G. Carpenter, who locked each day's amount in his peculiar iron chests in the building till the next morning, when, in boxes, each holding £600, it was borne off in a hackney cab in charge of a Bank of England clerk and a Bank porter. This money was received in all forms, ranging between farthings and ten-pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited, change was given. Occasionally foreigners gave Napoleons, and these coins being mistaken for sovereigns, they received nineteen shillings out, and liberty of admission into the bargain. The monies of America, Hamburg, Germany, and France were often tendered and taken.—The statistics of the refreshment department are as curious as any other detail connected with the Exhibition. The ordinary sale of cooked meat, in the shape of sandwiches and luncheons, averaged about 16 cwt. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the last week, the quantity was doubled, and upwards of a ton and a half of beef and ham was cut up in thin slices for the hungry visitors, and this independently of the large sale in the east and west refreshment courts, the statistics of which have not been ascertained. On Saturday (the last day) no less than 2,300 cold dinners were served in the exhibitors' and assistants' rooms. It is impossible to form any estimate of the immense quantities of other refreshments in the shape of tea and coffee, ginger beer and lemonade, buns and cakes, which the Exhibition has furnished.—The following are the numbers and the amounts received upon each day during the last remarkable week:—

	Visitors.	Receipts.
Monday .....	107,813	£5,174 16 0
Tuesday .....	109,715	5,231 10 0
Wednesday .....	109,760	5,283 3 0
Thursday .....	90,813	4,314 7 0
Friday .....	46,913	4,914 16 0
Saturday .....	53,061	4,815 12 6
Total .....	518,277	29,795 4 6

The entire sum received, according to the return last published, was £505,107 5s. 7d., or upwards of half a million of money. It was distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Season tickets .....	67,610	14	0
Receipts at doors .....	356,808	1	0
Refining rooms .....	2,427	19	9½
Washing places .....	440	11	11½
Taking charge of umbrellas .....	831	3	3
Profits from medals struck in building .....	881	16	10
	429,000	6	10

The other receipts were:—

Subscriptions .....	67,399	3	10
Catalogue contract .....	3,200	0	0
Refreshment contract .....	5,500	0	0
Sale of weather charts .....	7	14	11
Grand total .....	505,107	5	7

MR. JOSIAH WESTLEY, Bookbinder, of Blackfriars, was brought up on Thursday in the custody of John Forrester, before the Lord Mayor, for final examination, upon charges of having forged bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the banking-house of Glyn and Co., of Lombard-street. Upon the former examination, evidence was adduced for the purpose of showing that a bill of the amount of £113 15s. was discounted by Messrs. Glyn and Co., with whom the prisoner kept a banking account; and it purported to be accepted by Mr. George Marler, printer, of Leeds, and was made payable at 200, High Holborn. Additional evidence was now proceeded with, to show that no such person as Mr. George Marler, printer, was now or ever had been at Leeds. Mullen having completed the case with regard to the bill another charge against the accused was that of having forged a bill of exchange for £100, purporting to be accepted by a James Gilbert, bookseller, of York, and made payable at 191, Strand. The Lord Mayor, after giving the prisoner the usual caution, asked him whether he had anything to say in answer to either of the charges. Prisoner: I am innocent of the charges. I always believed the acceptances to be genuine; and if they are not so, I have been deceived. His Lordship refused bail, and the prisoner was fully committed.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SALE AT KNOWSLEY was brought to a close last week, and the amount realized altogether falls only a little short of £7,000. The high average price of lots, too, may be estimated, when it is known that there were not many more than 600.

## THE FARMERS ON THE RIGHT SCENT.

The second public meeting of the Suffolk Agricultural Relief Association was held in the Town Hall of Bury St. Edmund's, on Wednesday afternoon last (the market day). Great exertions were used to make the meeting strictly a farmers' gathering; and, in accordance with this idea, all the resolutions were moved and seconded by *bona fide* Suffolk farmers. The hall was well filled with an attentive and applauding audience. Mr. Welsh, of Yaxley Hall, Eye, was called to the chair, and in a very sensible speech stated the objects for which the Association was striving, summing up as follows:—

When agricultural distress had been relieved by the repeal of the malt-tax, by the permanent fixation of tithe on an equitable basis, by the extinction of Church-rates, by a revision of the county expenditure, the abolition of the game-laws, the removal of all restrictions on the cultivation of land, a change in the law of distress, the rights of the tenant farmers recognised, the abominable abuses of the poor-law corrected, and the bulk of taxation shifted from the shoulders of the productive to those of the unproductive classes—from industry upon wealth—then might they hope that honesty, industry, and perseverance would meet their due reward [cheers].

Mr. Johnston, of Ringshill, the Secretary of the Association, announced that funds were not wanting to enable them to prosecute the objects they had in view. Mr. Butter, of Denston, proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting views with much concern the present unprecedented and daily-increasing depression under which the agricultural interest is suffering; and that it is the duty of all (and especially of tenant farmers) to exert themselves to the utmost towards obtaining relief from the various national and local burdens which press upon it;

and, in the speech by which he introduced it, took a very gloomy view of the condition of the agricultural interest. Mr. Hare, of Freston, seconded the resolution, and Mr. John Houghton, of Berkshire, spoke in support of it. His speech was full of strong points, as the following extracts will show:—

Having lately been severely lectured by the Protectionist newspapers, and called a renegade, he was desirous of stating his reasons for having abandoned the ship when he found it unseaworthy, as Mr. Disraeli had done [cheers, and laughter]. To use the words of Mr. Disraeli, he had fought till his sword was notched to the hilt; and, so long as he thought there was the slightest chance or hope that Protection would be regained, he had continued fighting the battle. He begged the meeting to bear in mind that every sixpence he had in the world was in the land and on it, and that when he left the Protectionist ranks he had not drawn a farthing of his property from the soil. From that hour to this he had continued in the possession of his bare and sterile glebes, and he could safely say that there was no man in the county where he resided that cultivated more barren acres than himself [hear, hear]. What were his reasons, then, for veering round the compass as Mr. Disraeli had done? The fact was, that when he found members of the House of Commons, who had been returned to Parliament for the express purpose of supporting Protection, saying, behind the scenes, that it was impossible to expect Protection back again, and when he found members of the House of Peers telling him that if they stood out for Protection it would cost them their coronets, he was forced to come to the conclusion that the voice of the people had doomed those laws [hear, hear]. He wished distinctly to impress upon the minds of his brother farmers that evening the necessity of closing their ears against the claptrap of some of the Protection newspapers, to the effect that at next election they would be sure to return a Parliament that would give them back Protection. He wished to show them that that was impossible. Supposing the Protectionists had a majority of sixty in Parliament to-morrow, he did not believe they would be able to place one iota of duty upon the food of the people. He granted that if Manchester were to return two Protectionists, and Birmingham two, Lancashire two, Middlesex two, and London four; and if Sheffield and the other hives of industry in the north were to say, "We want to tax the food of our families"—it might be easy enough to return to Protection. But it was unnecessary to say that this was very unlikely. If they had a Protectionist Parliament to-morrow, who would be the Protectionist members? Why, the members for Eye, Thetford, and Harwich, and the like; and as soon as Cobden and Co. looked over the list, they would say, "Pooh, pooh; these members come from places where there are no people" [cheers and laughter]. It is a farce to say that they are the representatives of the people. Besides, it should be recollected that there were thousands of bread-eaters who had no votes, and they would be certain to rise as one man and resist Protection [hear, hear]. Lord Stanley had promised that if he were Premier he would think it right to propose a 5s. duty and the abolition of the property-tax. But what would the people who eat bread and paid no property-tax say to that? [hear, hear.] He repeated that he did not believe it was in the power of any man, or set of men, to re-impose a tax upon the food of the people, unless the people themselves wanted it, and then no doubt it would be easy enough.

Mr. Houghton concluded by urging the farmers to do what they could for themselves by going with the times, and embracing all the improved and economical modes of raising corn which were placed within their reach; and, above all, to be careful to return such men to Parliament as would be a true reflex of their opinions; to do as the men of Manchester did—return men, not of family, but of brains [cheers and laughter]. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Matthews, of Raven's Hall, Lindsey, near Hadleigh, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting considers the objects of the Suffolk Agricultural Association as of the first importance, and believes that their attainment would go far to restore prosperity to the farming body.

Which was seconded by Mr. S. B. Johnston, of Wickhambrook, near Newmarket, supported by Mr. Richard Tacon, of Eye, and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Pachard, of Woolverstone, moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting regards the present aspect of public affairs as highly favourable to the advocacy of the principles of this association, and that it would rejoice to witness statesmen who at present deal in doubtful terms, come forward and ingeniously declare their principles, and propound their plans for the improvement of the condition of the farmers.

Mr. W. Everard, of Stansfield, seconded the resolution, which was likewise carried *nem. con.*

Suffolk is not the only county in which the farmers are abandoning the red-herring trail of Protection. A Chertsey correspondent writes us word that at an agricultural dinner, held on Friday last, in that old-fashioned little town, Mr. Williams, one of the judges, and till within a year or two, a hot Protectionist, dwelt upon the tithe question, as "one which could be blinked no longer." Another respectable farmer, Mr. Wells, declared, in the presence of the county members, henceforth the farmer must act fearlessly and independently in the selection of representatives; as hitherto it was the interests of the land-owners that had been sought in Parliament. Surely, exclaims our informant,

"The reign of dreams is past, the morning breaks."

## PROJECTED MUNICIPAL AND LEGAL CHANGES.

The following are the heads of the bill which the Court of Common Council have determined shall be brought into Parliament in the ensuing session:—"That every person who shall occupy premises in the City of London for a period of a year and a day, and shall pay scot and bear lot, shall be a freeman and a citizen, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, and be subject to all the duties thereof. That every freeman and citizen be rated to some municipal, Parliamentary, or parochial rate, to an amount of not less than £10. That all reference to the register of voters for members of Parliament be repealed. That the roll of freemen and citizens be made out in the first week of October, to be revised by the aldermen and Common Council, in ward-mote, in the first week of November following, with a provision that due notice be given in each ward of times when, and places where, such revision shall be appointed to take place. That in the absence of the aldermen the Lord Mayor act in his stead. That the qualifications for candidates for the Common Council be the same as those of the electors; and that provisions be made to prevent any person being a candidate for the office of alderman or Common Councilman, who may not have paid his debts in full, in the event of his having been bankrupt, insolvent, or having compounded with his creditors. That the qualifications for aldermen be those of the freemen and citizens as aforesaid, and that the aldermen be elected for a period not exceeding seven years. That the act 11th George I., c. 18 (Election Act), be further amended as follows:—"That freemen occupiers be entitled to vote in all elections in common hall in addition to the liverymen. That the poll at elections in common hall be limited to one day. That no person be eligible to be a candidate at elections in common hall for the offices of chamberlain and bridgmaster, without seven days' notice of his being a candidate. That all enactments of the present Election Acts, inconsistent with the foregoing, be repealed."

The *Standard* states—on what authority we know not—that a measure is to be brought before Parliament next session, having for its object the erection into municipal boroughs of the City of Westminster, of Lambeth, Marylebone, Greenwich, Southwark, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets, to form Chelsea and Kensington into a separate borough, and also to apply for an act to remodel the worn-out corporation of Westminster, under the dean and chapter, and high bailiff. These eight boroughs will be each divided into council and aldermen. They will possess a separate and independent action as regards their respective local interests, and will furnish a means of equalizing the pressure of poor-rates. It is also intended to procure a general act of incorporation to consolidate the metropolitan boroughs under one common president and council, to be elected by and from the borough councillors. This body, in its turn, will furnish executive committees, charged with the administration of the water supply, sewerage, &c., of the entire metropolis, which, for the purpose of this act, will be deemed to include all the population within a radius of ten miles from the Post-office. The plan has received the sanction of a number of members of Parliament and other influential parties.

Another of the daily papers assigns to Lord Brougham, for the ensuing session, a work which would form a splendid culmination to his many labours as a legal reformer—a proposition for abolishing the enormous fees on entering the inns of law; and for consolidating the Middle and Inner Temples, Gray's and Lincoln's Inns, into one Legal University, to be governed by a senate and chancellor, with professors in the different branches of law and equity, as at Oxford or Cambridge.

MR. HENRY VINCENT has lectured during the past week in the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, on "The Great Exhibition," "Progressive Reform," and "the Peace movement." On each evening he had a large and applauding audience. We regret that we cannot quote from the copious report furnished by the local *Examiner*.

Thackeray is writing a novel in three volumes, to be published in the winter. The scene is in England, early in the eighteenth century, and the stage will be crossed by many of the illustrious actors of that time, such as Bolingbroke, Swift, and Pope; Steel will play a prominent part.



## THE RAILWAY THROUGH THE DESERT.

Our readers are aware that a serious difference has arisen between the Sultan of Turkey and his powerful vassal, the Pasha of Egypt; and that one of the points of difference is, the right of the Pasha to construct, on his own responsibility, a railway from Cairo to Suez. As the forcible interference threatened by the Porte would disturb the present system of transit, and interrupt our intercourse with the East Indies, steps are being taken in the City to support the Pasha in his enlightened policy. A meeting of merchants and other gentlemen was held yesterday week at the London Tavern to consider the subject, Mr. Gregson, chairman of the East India and China Association presiding. Mr. Briggs, who had been "connected with Egypt for fifty years," said the Pasha had already macadamized a part of the road between Cairo and Suez in the Desert, multiplied the number of stations, and otherwise improved the means of transit. To those who advocated non-interference he would mention the case of France and Tunis; though, as regarded England, the present case was of far greater importance than that in which France was concerned. When the Sultan wished to interfere with the Government of Tunis, which had been hereditary for 200 years, and which had flourished and prospered beyond all the other Barbary States, the French squadron repaired to Tunis for its protection.—Mr. Anderson, M.P., put the whole case thus:—

One could hardly judge in regard to this question without referring in some degree to the terms of the settlement made between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt in 1841, and, in order to give a better idea of what was the real state of the case, it would be necessary to take up the question from the beginning, to recur to the period when Mehemet Ali gained the battle of Nezib, when Constantinople might have fallen, and the power of the Sultan was lying at his feet. At this period, owing to the interference of the four great powers, it was finally agreed between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali that the hereditary government of Egypt should be vested in the Pasha and in his family. There was a condition imposed which required that the Pasha should not levy higher duties than the Porte. The Pasha was to have the surplus revenue of Egypt after paying a fixed sum to the Sultan, namely, 60,000 purses, which was equal to about £300,000 sterling. Surely, under this arrangement, it was competent, and continued to be competent, for the Pasha with the surplus revenue of Egypt to carry out improvements, and to apply his own revenue to such works as the railway. The Porte said, "This is so important a work, that we require you not only to ask our permission, but to send us in all your accounts, to show what is the state of Egypt, lest you should be laying out too much on this railway, and may not be able to pay the tribute to us, or may have recourse to a foreign loan." He (Mr. Anderson) was of opinion that the Porte had no right to insist on the production of accounts. The treaty of 1841 was said to be very vaguely expressed. But if it was vague on the one side, it was vague on the other. Where was one to look for the best interpretation? For what had been done by these two parties during a period of ten years? During those ten years Mehemet Ali had laid out a large sum, which had been estimated as amounting to £1,000,000 sterling, on the Nile; he had taken what was a much stronger measure, he had fortified Alexandria. There was another instance which bore on the point. In 1841 Mehemet Ali made an agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which he gave them the right of navigating the internal waters of the country, namely, the river Nile. He gave the right of making what communication they thought proper. There was at the same time a transit duty of three per cent. on everything that passed through Egypt. Mehemet Ali did away with that duty of three per cent., and reduced the duty to a half per cent. All these circumstances established the position of the Pasha very clearly that, all this having taken place, the Sultan could not interfere to prevent the construction of the railway.

It was also mentioned, as illustrating the condition of Egypt under the present dynasty, that there had been only three executions during five years, in a population of 300,000; and that during the last year and a half, £2,500,000 worth of British property had passed through Egypt without the loss of a single package. Mr. McGregor reminded the meeting that while we were actually at hostilities with Egypt, Mehemet Ali allowed our traffic with the East to pass undisturbed through his country. Mr. Foster, a member of Council at Port Phillip, observed how closely the interests of our Australian colonies were connected with facility of intercourse through the East. General Briggs and Mr. Larkins (who had resided in Egypt fifteen years) bore further testimony in favour of Abbas Pasha, and his two predecessors, and invoked for him the support of British merchants.—A strongly-worded memorial to Lord Palmerston was adopted, and the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to convey to his Highness Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, the assurance of their sympathy and of their support by every legitimate means in the present position of his affairs—a sympathy and support which they consider he has fully earned by the liberal, active, and judicious manner in which he has devoted, and proposes to devote, his resources to the improvement and security of the transit of the mails, travellers, and property, to and from the East. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted or presented to his Highness in such a manner as the committee before named may think proper.

A CENTENARIAN PREACHER.—The pulpit of the Wesleyan Chapel, at Oxford, was occupied on Sunday week by a gentleman, named Fletcher, of the great age of 105. His discourse lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour, and was listened to with very great interest by a numerous congregation. Although the chapel is a large one, the venerable preacher's voice was distinctly heard.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN GEORGIA.—"A magnificent fellow," said the colonel, looking after the doctor, "a magnificent fellow, but too honest for our state of things. He will never get on well in Russia. In general, I may say, the golden time is gone by for physicians in the Caucasus, now pest-making is all over." "Pest-making! What do you mean by that?" "You have been living now some months in the Caucasus, and you don't know what pest-making is?" asked the colonel, with a dubious leer. The word was certainly familiar to me, but I was very willing to get some rather more exact information about the matter, and therefore answered him in the negative. "Pest-making," began the colonel, "is a speculation like every other. Some physician living in the interior of the country makes use of the first good case of serious disease, by spreading a report that the pest is in the village. Now, the inhabitants know very well from experience all the evils which the pest brings in its train; the shutting up, singeing, burning, fumigating, and heaven knows what besides. Not to expose themselves to these inevitable evils, the poor people importune the physician to rid them, if possible, of the pest without delay; and promise to this end as much money and presents as they can raise. If he finds the conditions acceptable, the pest vanishes just as it came; in the other case official notice is given of it, and all prudential measures are put into requisition, until the announcement is made that no more danger exists. The physician then receives admission to an order, elevation of rank, or some other recompense, for the skillfulness with which he has removed the evil. In either case the speculation turns out to his advantage. I have known several pest-physicians who have made their fortune in this way, and attained rank and order. But these times are now gone by; and Germans, as a rule, are too honest and too blunt for such arts, as in general for all offices where one must keep one eye shut and a hand open to feather his nest. If you make a Pole or Russian chief physician of an hospital, he will keep everything in the best order, and in a few years be a rich man. If you give a German such an appointment, everything runs into confusion, and he will get into debt to boot." "That I don't exactly understand."—"And yet nothing is easier to understand. The whole art consists in being on good terms with the manager of the hospital; i. e. one must live and let live. Now, a German with his fantastic notions of honesty is not the man for that. For example, the manager comes and says, 'Doctor, we want shirts for the patients.' 'How many?' 'Two hundred.' The money is paid down, and the shirts are made. In a fortnight the manager appears again and says: 'Doctor, we want some shirts for the patients.' 'How many?' 'Two hundred.' How is it possible? It is only a fortnight since we bought two hundred new shirts.' 'They are all unfit to wear again. Would you like to come and look at them yourself?' If the physician is scrupulous, he goes and finds exactly two hundred shirts unfit to wear. So it goes on from month to month. The manager gets rich, the physician of course perceives the fraud, but, nevertheless, can say nothing against it, and, besides, has neither time nor inclination to go into disgusting details; if, on the contrary, he is prudent enough to come to an understanding with the manager, everything proceeds in the nicest unison, the gain is fairly divided, the shirts are always whole, the clothing of the patients clean and orderly—in short, all unpleasantnesses are obviated. In this way, in spite of the trifling salary, everything may be managed advantageously here, if one only knows how to adapt himself a little to circumstances."—*The Morning Land, or a Thousand and One Days in the East.*

A young fop, about starting for New Orleans, proposed to purchase a life-preserver.—"Oh, you won't want it," said the clerk—"a bag of wind won't sink."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 22, Two o'clock.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The failure of M. Billault to form a Ministry seems to have inspired the Conservatives to believe, as Leon Faucher assured them from the first, "the Prince will reflect and yield." M. Billault is said to have parted from the President because the latter would not give him an assurance that if the Assembly refused revision, he would not put forth an illegal candidature—that is, the supreme magistrate declines to pledge himself not to break the law. Another Ministry of administration—formed from without the Assembly, of the President's personal friends—is anticipated. The *Press* continues to lend Louis Napoleon most energetic support.

The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent writes—"I have learnt somewhat distinctly what military preparations, in anticipation of events which may happen in France in 1852, are now making. The troops of all the German states are to be put on a full war establishment, and to be ready for immediate action early in the spring. The regiments and divisions quartered at present in the western garrisons are to be in readiness to form a junction on the shortest notice, and to advance towards the French frontiers. The equipments, which in Prussia were deficient on the last calling out of the army, are now quite complete, and everything prepared for another general call to arms. The western fortresses have received orders to be in readiness for war; and in all the military stores and

war magazines of the kingdom the utmost activity prevails to provide every kind of supply. This is all said to be mere precautionary demonstration. It shows, however, a determination to take advantage of any plausible provocation to proceed suddenly to hostilities against France."

The Egyptian question is likely to be settled in the most satisfactory way. The last letter of the Grand Vizier to Abbas Pasha says clearly that the Porte cannot acknowledge the right of Abbas Pasha to enter into negotiations with foreign emissaries involving the interests and resources of the country for the future, but if the Pasha applies to the Porte for the permission of the construction of a railway the Porte will grant this permission, under the following conditions:—

1. That the railway should be made out of the regular income of the province, and that it never should be a pretext for the heavier taxation of the people.
2. That the native workmen should be paid, and work for wages; the work should not be a compulsory and gratuitous one.
3. The administration of the railway must remain in the hands of the regular authorities, not in those of foreigners.

Letters from Vienna report a terrible catastrophe—the blowing up of the powder magazine at Gneixendorf, near Krems. Its contents at the moment were only ten hundredweight of powder, more than eight hundredweight having been removed to Vienna on the previous day. The loss of life has been trifling, owing to the few persons about at the time. The sufferers whose bodies have been found are a major, a lieutenant, and an auditor of artillery, the inspector of the magazine, and the two sentries on duty. A young girl, the daughter of a subordinate labourer, is also missing. The officers of artillery had only that instant reached the entrance to the magazine, having been ordered to inspect and report upon the quantity and condition of the powder in the magazine. Their deaths must have been instantaneous, as the bodies were found completely crushed by the enormous mass of brickwork hurled from the building by the force of the explosion. Strange to say, their carriage horses escaped entirely unhurt, though the driver is said to have received mortal injuries. Of the magazine itself not one stone remains standing; large portions of the brickwork, tiles, and beams, were hurled to a distance of more than 2,000 yards. The vineyards and fields in the immediate neighbourhood have suffered considerable damage. Two or three labourers in the fields received severe contusions from the descending ruins. In Gneixendorf, not a single window remains whole, and in Krems, which is more than three-quarters of an hour's distance from the magazine, much damage has also been done. The report of the explosion was heard in Vienna, about five-and-thirty English miles distant.

A Kossuth MEETING was held on Monday evening at Leeds, in the session-room, which was crowded to suffocation. The Mayor had convened the meeting on requisition, but was himself unavoidably absent, and Mr. Councillor Carter occupied the chair. The Rev. W. Guest, Independent minister, was one of the speakers. In the address to Kossuth, which was adopted with enthusiasm, and entrusted to Mr. Cobden for presentation, occurs the following passage:—

Your name, Sir, is with us a household word; we talk of you to our children, and tell the tale of your patriotism as we gather round our hearthstone. We do not need to remind you that such struggles as that you have been engaged in are never ultimately unsuccessful; we look forward with hope to the day when your expectations, and those of your countrymen, will all be realized, and we pray that you may not only be spared till then, and that you may be permitted to share in the high rejoicings that such a consummation will occasion, but that you may enjoy, meantime, that happiness which you of all men have a right to, which can alone be secured by the consciousness that you have nobly done your duty.

THE BRADFORD ELECTION took place yesterday. Mr. Milligan was elected in the absence of any other candidate. The following was his confession of faith on Parliamentary Reform:—

Gentlemen: I am in favour of a large extension of the suffrage. I should wish to see many who are not householders—young men who are well qualified by education and other things—I should wish to see a large number of those included in any measure of reform.

A voice: How far will you go, Mr. Milligan?

Mr. Lightflower: I hope the gentleman will be kind enough to tell us how far he does go [hear, and laughter].

Mr. Milligan: It is impossible to say exactly how far I should go [laughter]—it would depend a great deal on circumstances [hear, hear]; but I should go as far as I should think it necessary to secure good government. I believe the extension of the suffrage might be very large and perfectly safe [applause]. The Queen was not afraid to pass through hundreds of thousands of her subjects; nor am I afraid the people would generally vote wrong.

In answer to other questions Mr. Milligan said he was decidedly in favour of vote by ballot; would vote for the abolition of property qualifications for members; and wished to see an alteration in electoral districts.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1851.

Our trade is to-day very quiet.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,120 qrs.; Foreign, 4,870 qrs. Barley—English, 12,80 qrs.; Foreign, 2,500 qrs. Oats—English, 510 qrs.; Irish, 1,430 qrs.; Foreign, 6,140 qrs. Flour—English, 870; Foreign, 180 sacks; 1,000 barrels.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1851.

### Parliamentary Reform.

#### LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

##### II.—WHAT YOU ARE PRESUMED TO WANT.

**MOST PATIENT PEOPLE.**—An intelligent and honest management of your public affairs, with as light a draught as need be on your liberties and your purse, is your ultimate aim, I imagine, in demanding Parliamentary Reform. This interpretation of your wishes will be accepted as correct by all, no matter to what party they belong, who have no investment of interest or hope in political abuses. Let this, then, be our starting point, because here we are nearer to unanimity than we can reasonably expect to be somewhat further on.

As to the means by which you may secure this end, your notions, however indistinct, are not revolutionary. They who see no way of compassing it but by setting aside the Crown, or trenching upon its prerogatives and dignity, are a comparatively small minority. Constitutional monarchy suits the taste of the English people—and, so far as my observation extends, I do not think that Republicanism, either in America or in France, has done much to inspire in you a passion for that form of government.

An hereditary House of Legislature, absurd as it looks in theory, is an institution of such high antiquity, and has so deeply rooted itself in your sentiment of veneration, that you would much prefer to let it remain. Hostility to it, *as such*, is far from national. Some slight changes in its organism, and a moderate pruning of its more indefensible privileges, you would be glad, no doubt, to see—but, on the whole, you would regret to be convinced that a House of Lords is utterly incompatible with good government and sound political progress. You are disposed to shut your eyes to many evils, rather than recognise the necessity of meddling with the institution of the peerage—and, to say the truth, you would be troubled with an uncomfortable sense of the nakedness of the commonwealth without its lords—just as men, when pig-tails were first discontinued, suffered from a vague sort of feeling that they were partially undressed.

I fancy, judging from the fate of all the Parliamentary Reform agitations which, since 1832, have come into being, screamed, and died, that you have no very decided predilection for any particular pattern in the construction of your own House—the House of Commons. No plan of reform yet proposed has elicited anything like your unanimous approval. As a people, you have declined bestirring any man's hobby. The Charter most nearly conformed, perhaps, to reason and justice, enlisted the suffrages of the most numerous class—but still, only of a class. All other specific proposals have proved too weak to sustain, for any considerable length of time, an active organization. I infer from these facts that you have no very great care for the mere form or *personnel* of your legislative machinery—and the inference is confirmed by the fact that, although you will cheer to the echo the speaker who tells you the proportion of sons, brothers, sons-in-law, and other relatives of peers having seats in the House of Commons, there is scarcely a popular constituency in the kingdom, which, all other qualifications being equal, would not choose to be represented by a man with a title, rather than by a man without any such handle to his name.

Facts like these, which truth obliges me to confess are in greater plenty than might be wished, are lugged forward with triumphant glee by those who wish to "make things pleasant" in official circles, as proof that you desire no very extensive change. You will have seen that I do not thus interpret them. I draw from them the conclusion, that you seek, not so much a *change* of tools, as a greater *command* over them. That which renders the present House of Commons unworkable, at

least to your satisfaction, is that the Government for the time being, has a stronger purchase on it, than have the people whom it professedly represents, and that to make it act in harmony with your views, it requires a much heavier and more continuous "pressure from without" than it suits your convenience to maintain. You can only control it by an exhausting expenditure of organized public effort—whenever and wherever that is intermitted, the machine goes wrong.

In domestic life we hire servants to do for us certain work which we are not in the habit of doing for ourselves. Mary may possess the requisite qualifications of a good housemaid—Sally, of a capital cook. But if Mary has her head so turned by the blandishments of the milkman, or the greengrocer, as to neglect everything which her mistress does not stand over her and see her perform—or if Sally lays aside tit-bits for the policeman, and makes a practice of having hungry cousins to tea—or if things cannot be kept any way straight without frequent storms, as wasteful of precious time as they are trying to the nerves—it is plain that some change of system is desirable. The members of the House of Commons may be, individually, suitable men enough for the business of legislation—but they do not, and cannot, answer your purpose, so long as they are more liable to be swayed by what Ministers, or expectant Ministers, prescribe to them, than by your own loudly expressed will.

The Parliamentary reform you want, then, is such a constitution of the House of Commons as may produce in it a natural tendency to ascertain *your* will, and to do it, instead of an irresistible propensity to listen to, and hanker after, the party in power. You are aware that under any arrangement you will have to keep a watchful eye over the representative body. But you very properly complain of electing men to clothe your will with the sanctions of law, whose tenure of trust is such that they will serve your purpose no further than you compel them to do, and who, the moment you turn to look after your more private affairs, serve their own, or the Government's, at your expense. There is no economy in this system, of either your time or your temper—for the people gain nothing whatever in having proxies, if, after all, they get nothing done for them but what they do themselves.

I am not quite sure that under any representative arrangement, the number of noble lords, generals, admirals, railway-directors, or lawyers, elected to the lower House of Legislature, will be greatly less than it has been—for it is indisputable that you are prone to do homage to the nobles of society. But you will not be content unless you have them well in hand. The grand mischief you seek to rectify is, your own general want of control over the House you have elected. Suppliants at the hustings are saucy in St. Stephen's. They solicit your trust with a show of deference to your opinions—the majority of them discharge it by an open defiance of them. A closer correspondence between the language, tone, manner, and deeds of the member with those of the candidate is what you wish to compass by a new reform bill. The change of machinery which will give you this will go some way, at least, towards satisfying your present expectations.

Let me illustrate by an example or two what is the special failure of the present system which, as far as I am able to gather, most displeases you with it. You were resolved on a change in the commercial policy of the country, and it took you several years of strenuous and costly effort, backed by a famine in Ireland, to get that resolution embodied in law. The question was one of sufficient importance to call out all your energies—and once settled against the odds you had to encounter, and the resistance you had to overcome, it was settled for ever. There can be no doubt that when the people of the country deem it worth their while to combine, to organize, to subscribe, to demand, the Legislature must at length give way. But there are few public questions which, taken singly, make it worth their while thus to array their strength. Hence, a Cabinet Minister, thought by his party to be necessary to their cohesion, may do pretty much as he likes. If he threatens no greater evil than the ruin of a distant colony, or proposes nothing worse than the perpetration of a gross job, or defends nothing more objectionable than the indiscriminate massacre of a barbarous tribe, or connives at nothing more serious than involving the nation in the crime and the expense of a border war, he is practically irresponsible. A whole people cannot be continuously engaged in preventing political mischief—and, unfortunately, Parliament takes no heed of them except when they are so engaged. Therefore it is that the immense majority of subjects which come before the House of Commons are disposed of without any reference to public opinion. The Minister gives the word, and the Treasury whipper-in sees it carried into effect.

The greater number of nights during a Parliamentary session are so spent, as that if the

opinions of the people concerning them could be collected the next morning, they would be found to condemn the work of their representatives, either as obstructing some obvious improvement, or enacting some positive mischief, or sympathizing with some atrocious tyranny, or wasting time in some foolish party squabble. Nothing more widely different in spirit and purport can well be imagined, than conversation out of doors, and discussion within. Sally, when her mistress is in the kitchen, and Sally on the knee of A 42, scarcely represents a more marvellous discrepancy. This is so marked a feature of the present system, that if a well-informed foreigner wished to ascertain as nearly as possible the direction of public opinion on any given question, not thought important enough to justify a national movement and demonstration, the last place in which he would be bidden to look for it would be the House of Commons.

The staple of legislation consists of a vast bundle of matters, none of which, considered apart, appears of great moment. But when the results of six sessions are put together and looked at as the outcome of our national policy, the amount of disadvantage wrought out for the people is seen to be prodigious. What we gain, we gain at long intervals only, and by jumps—what we lose, we lose by perpetual slides. This is not the way in which we wish to make progress. An alternation between a gradual slip downwards, and a convulsive spring upwards, is a painful method of ascending the inclined plane of good government. We desire such a change as will admit of our walking up it naturally, easily, and step by step.

If there be truth in the foregoing remarks, we are led by it to these conclusions:—first, that the Reform which alone will meet your desires, must be one which will give you the command of the machinery of legislation—and, secondly, that if your control of it be but sufficient to obtain for you, at a moderate cost, an honest and intelligent management of your public affairs, you are not disposed to insist upon the form of that machinery being adjusted to any preconceived model.

I shall be reminded, of course, that I am bound to define what I mean by wise and honest government. I do not use the terms in their absolute sense—but relatively merely to public opinion. Your object is to possess a guarantee for legislation such as *you* would pronounce to be honest and wise. And this, not to flatter you, does not fix the standard of politics at an unapproachable height. There are many of you, I am well aware, whose principles are exalted and pure—whose notions of public morality, equally with their conceptions of that which concerns individuals, are derived from a sacred source—and who, if their voice could prevail, would put statesmanship in harmony with the scope and genius of Christianity. But I apprehend that the average opinion of the people is regulated by a much lower standard, and that their notions of wisdom and honesty in relation to the affairs of Government are not likely to prove very critical or exacting.

It would be a sheer impossibility to define your views of what constitutes political enlightenment and virtue—but, perhaps, I may be able to throw together a few observations from which a rough estimate may be arrived at of the general whereabouts of your judgment in this matter. For example—you might not think it honest to pocket, as the bishops have done, large revenues appropriated by law to better uses, nor wise to defend such cupidity when brought to light. You might object to the voting away of money year after year under false pretences—to the multiplying of offices beyond the demands of work to be done—to the manufacturing of stores which are destined only to rot—to the paying of admirals, not above a tenth of whom can ever be expected to return service for their pay—to the building of ships never meant to go to sea—to the irritation of colonies into rebellion, for the purpose of retaining official patronage intact—to the taxing, on the one hand, all the materials of that knowledge, which, on the other, you are granting large sums to extend—to the creation of trusts without responsibility—to the enacting of statutes which cannot be enforced—to the requirement of oaths which, where they are not a stumblingblock to the good, are a snare to the bad—to the maintenance of legal processes which make equity ruinous, and divide among lawyers the estates of those who asked for nothing more than justice—to the perpetuation of laws which, framed to mount guard over the sports of the rich, scatter broadcast the seeds of immorality among the poor. I might go on with this enumeration of specimens—but those already noted down will suffice to show by contrast—*lucis a non lucendo*—what you understand by wise and honest government. It is merely such an administration of public affairs as would satisfy the average common sense and morality of the country and the age.

This, then, I believe, is the sort of Parliamentary Reform that you want, and the kind of govern-



ment you hope to secure by it—nothing revolutionary—nothing Utopian—nothing to be deprecated or feared, except by those who grow sleek and palsy on public abuses. Your aim, it is true, is not recommended by its sublimity. It has in it no poetry—not even the element of danger. And the possessors of power, instead of complaining of the boldness of your demands, have far more reason for wondering that you have put them forward so tardily and tamely.

I am, most patient people,  
Your obedient and devoted Servant,  
SIRACH SEARCHEM.

#### SUMMARY.

THE Great Exhibition, as an accomplished fact, is now numbered with the things of the past. Happily, its influence upon the progress of humanity remains to be developed, and who can estimate the reflex and beneficial results which will flow from this "gathering of the nations?" We have dealt largely with the subject elsewhere, and, without lingering further upon the familiar theme, turn our attention to topics of more pressing interest.

The vacant niche in public esteem is already worthily filled by the Hungarian patriot—as matchless among modern heroes as is the Crystal Palace among modern buildings. To behold and welcome with heartfelt cordiality the illustrious Kossuth, is scarcely less eagerly coveted by Englishmen of all ranks and classes than to feast their eyes with the trophies of the Temple of Industry. Kossuth is likely to arrive at Southampton tomorrow or Friday. The unexpected delay in his appearance amongst us has proved rather a gain than a loss, since it has afforded ample time for preparing a national reception. From all parts of the country are received tidings of addresses of welcome adopted by corporate bodies and public meetings. The metropolis is following in the wake of Southampton. The Hungarian patriot is to be escorted from the railway station to his temporary place of abode by a public procession, and we shall be much surprised, if all London, down to the very "Edward Stokes," compositor, that writes letters to the *Times* in most editorial English, does not "turn out" to give him a welcome. We shall soon see whether the present movement is as the *Times* asserts a fictitious excitement got up by "corporations" and "vestries," or a national demonstration, the echo of which will be heard in all the absolutist Courts of Europe. Not the least of the advantages springing out of this ovation will be the proclamation of the fact to all Europe, that Englishmen are not so dead to all self-respect, and insensible to true greatness, as to be hoodwinked by Austrian hirelings of the press into refusing to receive with honour the unsullied champion of constitutional freedom.

With reluctance we turn from so congenial a topic to scenes of strife, bloodshed, and ignominy of which South Africa has now for nearly a whole year been the theatre. With dismay must the re-assembled members of the Cabinet have received the unfavourable news from the Cape—the tenour of which is best summed up in Sir H. Smith's urgent demand for 10,000 additional troops. The disastrous intelligence may be thus briefly summed up—"according to the latest advices the war has been carried, not always unsuccessfully, across the colonial frontier; disturbances are spreading beyond the original theatre of war to the west and to the north; the colonists are becoming discontented; the wild tribes of the interior are rousing themselves to plunder; confusion is growing worse confounded." And for what? Not for any imperial interests. The war is denounced by all parties at home. Not for the interests of the colonists. They have repudiated all responsibility, though they have offered to bring it to a conclusion without our aid. No. This desolating and protracted bloodshed is solely traceable to the mad and criminal policy of Sir Harry Smith, aided and abetted, if not instigated by, Earl Grey. 10,000 more British soldiers are required, and for what? To carry out the mandate of "extermination" against uncivilized men, whose lands we have seized, whose property we have plundered, whose customs we have abrogated, and whose blood we have poured out like water—because they would not submit to the unjust and fantastic demands of the *Bombastes Furiosos* of the Cape. A war of extermination against the native tribes of South Africa is the last act of the tragedy which has been enacting before the eyes, and with the tacit sanction of, the British people—not, be it observed, to further any national, any colonial interests, but to suit the caprice and gratify the wounded pride of the autocrat of the Colonial Office, and his protégé at Graham's Town. Let us hear what Sir Andries Stockenström—the able advocate of the Cape Colonists, the following of whose advice would have prevented this disgraceful war—says on the subject:—"This much I predict with certainty—you must go on exterminating, or you must restore the power of the chiefs." Surely at such a crisis it becomes the people of this country emphatically

to express their views. Are the honour and resources of this country any longer to be sacrificed, the rights and lives of our fellow-men to be violated and destroyed, and the claims of our colonial brethren to be set at naught, to carry out the peevish and obstinate policy of the Colonial Office? We shall see. We are glad to know that a public meeting will be convened by the Peace Society at the London Tavern, some day next week, when an opportunity will be afforded of publicly protesting against this wicked and disastrous war.

We return to topics of purely domestic interest. Last week the autumnal session of the Congregational Union was held at Northampton—the scene of the active labours of Dr. Doddridge, an interesting memoir of whom was read by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, in the course of the proceedings. Besides a lengthened discussion on the heavy expenses attending the working of the various missionary societies in connexion with the Union, which terminated in the appointment of a committee, the subjects of chapel-extension, education, and the scepticism of the present day, occupied a large share of the attention of the several meetings. On the latter subject the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, of Leeds, read an elaborate paper, adverting to the unbelief prevalent amongst working-men, and the more positive forms of scepticism which have recently gained ground in more educated classes, with suggestions as to the duty of Christian ministers in grappling with this formidable evil. In the discussion which followed, the various speakers seemed conscious of the difficulty of reaching the great mass of the population alienated from religion and religious institutions. "A mission from the Congregational body to the working-classes," the publication of cheap tracts to counteract the influence of the debasing literature which finds favour with the masses, lectures, discussions, and personal visitation, were among the means suggested to cope with the growing difficulty. Eventually a committee was appointed to devise some efficient plan of operation. It is, at least, gratifying to find that Christian men are awakening to a sense of the real position of the great bulk of the population in respect to religion, and of their responsibilities in connexion with it. If it be true that the knowledge of a disease is half its remedy, we have attained that vantage ground. The increasing scepticism of the educated classes, combined with the alienation of the lower grades of society from evangelical truth, is a subject which may worthily engage the solemn consideration and united energies of British Christians. It is the question before which Papal aggression, and such like chimeras, sink into insignificance. Whether the prejudices of the great bulk of our population can be overcome, and their sympathies enlisted on the side of true religion, so long as a false and gigantic system which caricatures and dishonours it is upheld in our midst, is a question we would seriously propound to the judgment of Congregational Dissenters.

There is a quarrel going on for the dead body of Protection, such as we are told, in the Ainsworth-school romances, sometimes took place over the corpse of a criminal—his friends fighting for in hope to reanimate, the executioners in order to bury it. The Marquis of Granby contends that Protection is not dead, and is very angry with those whilom friends who would honour her remains with decent interment. The bereaved agriculturists are happily forgetting the loss of the patroness who cosseted them into feebleness, in manful efforts to do without her. We have strung together, in another column, two or three hopeful instances of this. The farmers should be especially looked to by the Parliamentary Reform agitators, and induced to send delegates to the Conference which is spoken of as intended to be held in Manchester within a few weeks.

France will have regained universal suffrage before we are in possession of whatever Lord John may have in concoction for us. Louis Napoleon is evidently aware that he stakes everything by this last throw of the political dice; and in Emile Girardin, the Napoleon of journalism, he has a counsellor who will keep his courage screwed up to the sticking point. Unprincipled gamester, as we believe him to be, we cannot but hope the issue will reward his boldness.

The Frankfort Diet has thrown back in Lord Palmerston's face the Gladstone pamphlet. His lordship will hardly be surprised, and possibly not displeased. What cheers will ring from the Ministerial and Radical benches, when he tells, in his Tiverton style, the rebuff he encountered for the sake of constitutional government and humanity—and loud as the cheers may be, they will be deserved. From within those Neapolitan dungeons into which our Foreign Secretary would conduct a ray of mercy, even from the iron front of the Northern league, there breaks "the sighing of the prisoner"—twenty-eight "priests and gentlemen," pining in hunger and chains. Neither earth nor heaven is deaf, though the victims sigh out their souls unto death. Justice waits, but does not slumber.

#### THE END BETTER THAN THE BEGINNING.

"BETTER is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof," says a scriptural aphorism—embalmed in the memory of many by the profound reflections thereupon of a great modern thinker. Like all general truths, it is frequently at variance with our narrow experience, which is perpetually mistaking the rounding of a link for the termination of the chain. The golden exhalations of the dawn gathering into the sullen clouds of noon—the promise of gifted and ardent youth nipped by death, or the crueler disappointment of degenerate manhood—"enterprises of great pith and moment sicklied o'er with the pale cast of" timidity—the swelling tide of a great moral change rolled back from the rocks of immobility, and the hopes that crested its wave, perishing like ill-fated barques—these, in their ceaseless recurrence, make one wish he could always rest in the lap of expectancy, and never risk the pleasures of hope for the possible exultations of accomplishment.

We may reckon it, therefore, as the happiest circumstance of the great event which has occupied the half of this year 1851, that it has terminated without making any serious abatement from the anticipations it excited. If it had proved a failure in nearly every one of the particulars in which it has turned out eminently successful, there would have been nothing for its projectors to have been ashamed of, but much to glory in. The grandeur of the attempt would have eclipsed the splendour of many of the achievements that have made men famous. To have designed the Great Exhibition would have ranked higher hereafter than having erected the Pyramids, or realized the ambition of Napoleon. But that design is crowned with the tangible glory of historical reality. Tried by even the vulgar but infallible test of the pay-table, it is triumphant. Measured by the standard of popular favour, it is unapproachable. Surveyed by the eye of practical common-sense, of sage philosophy, or of poetic rapture, it is alike lustrous. It has no rival in the past, but already an imitator gleams in the future. Though history now claims it to deposit in her archives, it seems to belong, as of right, not even to the present. The past can supply only contrasts—it is in the future alone that its parallel can be looked for. Behind, stretching up to within a year or two, are shadows of Babel towers, Trojan columns, mosques and churches built by the compulsion of the sabre or the thumbscrew, feudal castles, Paris fortifications, Italian dungeons—a temple to universal industry and peace, raised and enriched by willing contributions from all lands, and visited by six millions of devotees, is a totally novel figure on the canvass which Time unrolls. Though the scene has vanished while we gazed, it is not because it was a vision, but because Time must not tarry, and the "end is better than the beginning."

For hardly till the end had come, could the intended effect be wrought out. It is chiefly by posthumous and unconscious influences that the world is governed. The truly great are they who rule from their sepulchres. So may we expect that the Exhibition will be even more potential as a remembered than as a living fact. As a merely sensuous memory, we highly value it—as we might the recollection of having seen a sunset at sea or sunrise on the Alps. It is no small matter for millions of minds to have received, through the organs of sight, a tide of unwonted emotion. That recollection will contribute far more than the few hours spent in observation, to the enlargement of knowledge and the improvement of taste. It is when the mechanic has returned to his workbench, and the artist to his studio, that he will feel most effectively, if not intensely, the ardour of emulation and the stirrings of quickened thought. And the moral teaching of the spectacle will sink deeper at every revival of that spectacle to the mental eye, though, at the moment, it scarcely touched the heart. The different classes that met in involuntary fraternization on the floor of the Crystal Palace, will find, in the imperceptible change that has come over them, the harmonizing influence of that accidental fellowship. Every one of the 70,000 foreigners who have summered in London, will carry back and spread around him even a kindlier feeling for England and the English than that which glowed in his bosom at some act of hospitality. As sleep renews the energies which are wasted, however healthfully excited, by labour—as bright thoughts and good feelings are born of silence and repose—so may we expect that Industry will multiply her powers, and Peace weave her bonds about the human heart, when the glare and bustle of their great festival have subsided into the cool and quiet of reflective memory.

We scarcely intended this train of remark when we set out. It was rather our design to have retouched some features, and attempted an estimate of the visible and present results of the scene that has so often occupied us during the last five months. But we have gone too far to attempt that now, and do not care to retrace our steps. It is an irre-



sistible and uniform tendency of this Great Exhibition, to send all tongues and pens off towards futurity, or, as some call it, Utopia. And therein lies, to our thinking, one of its happiest characteristics. To have lifted a great commercial nation, a whole people, from fagging at the hard, dull realities of life, into the region of romance and rhapsody—to have set every man and woman poetising and prophesying—is nearly as blessed a thing as could have been done. It is another and a glorious manifestation of the native tendency of humanity—however repressed or perverted—to admire the beautiful, to hope for the best; another step in the march of events towards that period when the full significance of our opening sentence shall be developed—when a survey of the progress of the race from the comparative ease and innocence of pastoral and patriarchal times, and through the long and thorny wilderness of successive civilizations, up to the realization of the New Testament ideal of human society, shall prompt the devout and grateful exclamation, "Truly the end is better than the beginning!"

#### THE IRRESPONSIBLE "THUNDERER."

ELSEWHERE we have inserted a letter justly censuring the conduct of the *Times* in reference to Kossuth and the Hungarian cause. The complaints of our correspondent are only an echo of the feeling which pervades all men who have regard to uprightness and consistency. This is not the first time such a clamour has been raised. On many an occasion of great moment, especially in connexion with foreign politics, the *Times* has been branded with such spontaneous marks of popular disgust, as to indicate that human nature itself must have been outraged to provoke such a display.

Yet the *Times* prospers in its career, unscathed by, and scarcely heedful of, popular explosions. It is read everywhere—its circulation is more than it requires—and, do or say what we will, it is "the leading journal of Europe." It is idle to pretend that it has no influence. It is a power in the State—an irresponsible power—unshackled by rules of propriety—untrammelled by moral considerations. The Prime Minister must have some show of consistency—the *Times* need not have. To prosper in the world, commercial men must have a character for integrity—the *Times* has none. If a mercantile firm falsifies its accounts and deceives its creditors it is punished and despised—not so the *Times*. The grossest misstatements and the vilest slanders are published, and never recanted when disproved. If the *Times* utters what is false there is no redress. The wrong one is never acknowledged. Practices which in private life would provoke a burst of shame and disgust against the perpetrators are continually adopted by the *Times* in reference to public questions, with perfect impunity. Is it not a fearful spectacle this—the leading member of the fourth estate placed above the solemn sanctions which affect all else—a powerful organ, upborne far above its compeers, to preach to the world by its example, that enterprise, skill, and success, may, in the department of journalism, atone for the absence of consistency, principle, and fairness—that the public teacher may, by means of public aid, undermine the foundations of morality!

Yet, as we have said, the *Times* flourishes, and is embarrassed with the number of its supporters. If profit resulted from such a course its circulation might be largely increased. To use the means so often urged of discountenancing it is of little avail. At present it is invulnerable. How long such an organ shall remain in this position depends not upon the clamours of those who do not read it, but, to some extent, upon the spirit of its subscribers, still more upon the onward tendencies of the age.

That an organ so destitute of principle and of that spirit of fair-play to which all Englishmen lay claim should exist, is not so remarkable as that it should be supported by so numerous and powerful a class of the community. They are responsible for what the *Times* is. In private life unprincipled men are at a discount, because society is against them. But "the Thunderer" of Printing-house square seems to have a charter to make sport with whatever is holy and estimable in man's nature, provided in other respects it subserves mercantile interests. Thus it happens, that while with one hand England offers an asylum to the oppressed of every land, with the other, so far as the leading organ of public opinion is concerned, she pours out the vials of her abuse and slander upon the heads of the unfortunate, and heaps opprobrium upon that spirit of freedom to which she owes her present elevation. The supporters of the *Times*, therefore, incur a grave responsibility. They encourage, not only principles and maxims, but acts at which they would be shocked in the ordinary intercourse of life. They are parties to sapping public morality—to destroying the faith of the people in what is just and true.

But how is this serious evil to be abated or remedied? We do not deprecate such means as

our correspondent recommends—though they will avail but little. Nor is the public expression of disgust at the conduct of the *Times* such as we frequently witness valueless, though it may appear to produce little effect. It is at least a public protest against scandalous unfairness—an expression of the feelings of honest men against acts which are equally mean and disgusting—a cry of shame at an intolerable nuisance. But we have had such exhibitions over and over again—yet there stands the *Times* more shameless than ever, and laughs to scorn all expression of honest indignation at its brutality and unfairness. It is supported more than ever, read everywhere, quoted, courted, and listened to. It draws all within its magic circle, and men of the most diverse views and principle grumble at it, denounce it, but support it. It has become a mercantile necessity, but people forget to observe that it uses the power thus acquired to diffuse a moral pestilence—the disastrous effects of which it is impossible to calculate. "Put down" the *Times* we cannot, but cannot it be undermined? Is the unclean spirit which possesses it more powerful than the ordinary feelings of justice and humanity, which it continually outrages? We think not, and herein is our hope. Public morality and decency will prove too strong for the unprincipled journal. It has already lost much of its authority as an organ of opinion, and we have little doubt that the enthusiastic reception of the illustrious Magyar will prove its comparative powerlessness. Those who regard the *Times* as a criminal against the best interests of society, may do something towards destroying its power by honouring its victims. To stand by unfortunate merit, to admire nobility of soul, to welcome heroic excellence, will do much to expose and increase its impotence. It cannot live in such an atmosphere, and, as has before been the case, so we shall find, ere long, that this thing of Protean form will again bend to the storm which purifies the moral atmosphere around it, and assume a virtue if it has it not.

But most effectually to put down immorality in the press we must remove the fetters which bind it. In other departments we find enterprise and skill combined to carry out good purposes. Why should it not be so in a sphere of such importance? A healthier public opinion would stifle the *Times*, or change it. For a long time it must, no doubt, maintain its pre-eminence, but competition will soon either surpass it, or put it on good behaviour. With the removal of the taxes on knowledge, the extension of the telegraphic system on the continent, and the saving, thereby, of costly expenses, the difficulties in the way of the establishment of daily papers will be enormously diminished. The intelligence and philanthropy of the country will then be more adequately represented than at present, and it will not be necessary, in order to bring any important public movement before the general public, to go cap in hand to the office of every morning paper and beg a favourable hearing. Let those, therefore, whose indignation is strong against the *Times* for its unmanly and despicable treatment of Kossuth do their best to add the movement for repealing the taxes on knowledge. It will be a worthy and effectual revenge. They will thus be helping to undermine a tottering monopoly, and to create a healthy public sentiment which will, in course of time, banish from amongst us the venal writer, and encourage a more elevated style of journalism.

THE "WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW."—The negotiations for the transference of this review into the hands of new editors, have, at length, been completed. It will in future be published by Mr. John Chapman—a sufficient indication of the principles on which it will be conducted. Of late years the *Westminster* has borne the reputation of being very heterodox, and has shown sympathy, if not identity, with the views of that increasing phalanx of philosophical sceptics who may be held to be represented by Mr. Newman and Mr. Froude. Now that the review has passed into the hands of this party it will no doubt become more decidedly the advocate of their views—so that even the elaborate article on the "Immortality of the Soul," in the last number—in which we suppose the late able editor, Mr. W. E. Hickson, took his leave of the *Westminster*—would be too orthodox for the free-thinking opinions of the new school. The change we have adverted to is truly "a sign of the times."

Messrs. HOARE, the bankers, of Fleet-street, have found that a robbery to a considerable extent has for some time been committed upon them by a confidential clerk, who, from speculating on the Stock Exchange, had incurred considerable losses, and in an evil hour had been induced to alter the figures in the bank books, whereby a defalcation to the extent of £10,000 has occurred. The defaulter has been in the service of the Messrs. Hoare upwards of twenty years.

#### COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with all their children, are now residing at Windsor. The Duchess of Kent has also returned from Scotland. Among the guests at Windsor Castle, the Court circular mentions Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Seymour, Count Buol Schauenstein, with Field-Marshal Count Nugent, and Colonel Nugent of the Austrian service.

The first Cabinet Council since the reunion of Ministers after vacation rambles, was held at the Foreign Office yesterday week. The Council met at one and sat till four o'clock. A second Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office. Viscount Palmerston came to town to attend the meeting from Windsor Castle.

A deputation of the Society of Friends, on the Caffre War, had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Thursday, at his official residence.

The *Globe* announces, that "it is expected that the Earl Granville, Paymaster of the Forces, and Lord Seymour, First Commissioner of Public Works, will be shortly added to the Cabinet."

MR. JUSTICE PATTISON has announced his intention to resign his office of Puisne Judge in the Queen's Bench, before next circuit-time; a public loss, the more to be deplored as it proceeds from no decay of mind or abatement of will in one of our best judges, but only from the increase of his personal infirmity of deafness.

MR. KINDERSLEY, Master in Chancery, and Mr. James Parker, Q.C., will be the new Vice-Chancellors. Sir J. K. Bruce is not to receive a peerage, as was stated, much to the wrath of the *Times*.

MR. DONKIN, a well-known liberal of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a retired solicitor, of literary pursuits, and public spirit, died at his seat, Jesmond, near Newcastle, on the 14th inst., in the 72nd year of his age.

HISTORICAL ADVANCES TO DEMOCRACY.—We shall scarcely meet with a single great event in the lapse of 700 years which has not turned to the advantage of equality. The crusader and the wars of the English decimated the nobles and divided their possessions; the erection of communities introduced an element of democratic liberty into the bosom of feudal monarchy; the invention of fire-arms equalized the peasant and the noble on the field of battle; printing opened the same resources to the minds of all classes; the post was organized so as to bring the same information to the door of the poor man's cottage and to the gate of the palace; and Protestantism proclaimed that all men are alike able to find the road to heaven. The discovery of America offered a thousand new paths to fortune, and placed riches and power within the reach of the adventurous and obscure. The various occurrences of national existence have everywhere turned to the advantage of democracy; all men have aided it by their exertions; those who have intentionally laboured in its cause and those who have served it unwittingly, those who have fought for it and those who have declared themselves their opponents, have all been driven along in the same track, have all laboured to one end, some ignorantly and some unwillingly—all have been blind instruments in the hands of God. It is not necessary that God himself should speak in order to disclose to us the unquestionable signs of his will; we can discern them in the habitual course of nature, and in the invariable tendency of events. I know, without a special revelation, that the planets move in the orbits traced by the Creator's fingers.—*De Tocqueville*.

THE IMMENSE RAILWAY WORKS in course of construction at King's Cross, as a terminus to the Great Northern line, are threatened with stoppage by the strike of the bricklayers and carpenters, between 300 and 400 in number, in consequence of a dispute with the contractors respecting the hours of work and mode of payment.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION took place on Friday evening at the Phoenix gas-works, Bankside, South-west. The surcharging of one of the mains caused an escape, and contact with the lights in the engine-house produced an instantaneous explosion. Considerable damage was done to the premises and machinery, and four men were seriously injured.

THE CAMBERWELL TRAGEDY.—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of Anthony Fawcett, who murdered his two children and committed suicide on the 31st ult., died. She perished from the shock the system had sustained. A number of benevolent persons in the neighbourhood have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of providing for the poor child, who, the youngest of the family, is thus left wounded and destitute.

A simple tablet has just been erected in the church of an obscure village in Buckinghamshire, which contains the following inscription:—"To the memory of Robert Shedden, who built and fitted out his R.T.C. schooner-yacht the "Nancy Dawson," and in this frail bark he bravely explored the Frozen Ocean, in the Arctic regions, in a disinterested search after the long-missing Sir John Franklin and his gallant band, in vain." This adventurous man died at the premature age of thirty, and, as the tablet relates, "his noble remains lie interred near the wild waves of the Pacific Ocean, in the Protestant burial-ground at Mazatlan."

A Scotch paper relates that a newspaper was posted, on the 16th of May last, to a lady living at Sanquhar; but as the address was not very legibly written, the paper was sent to Shanghai, and has recently reached the lady at Sanquhar, after having performed the voyage to China and back.



## THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

### PART THE THIRD—1830 TO 1850.

#### CHAPTER I. [CONTINUED FROM PAGE 809.]

Reform Bill reintroduced, carried by the Commons, and thrown out by the Bishops—Public excitement—Nottingham and Bristol Riots—Proclamation against the Unions—the Bill again carried through the Commons—Ministerial success and defeat in the Lords—the Wellington and Lyndhurst interregnum—Intense excitement throughout the three kingdoms—Ministers recalled—the Peers give way—the Bill becomes law.

It was read by the Lords a first time *sub silentio*. On the 3rd of October Earl Grey moved the second reading in a speech that it was touching to listen to in the recollection that he had advocated such a measure fifty years before. With the foresight of experience—knowing that the bishops were at once the most trusted and the least trustworthy of the Opposition—he fervently exhorted the reverend bench not to bring odium upon their profession, and indignation upon themselves, by helping to reject the measure. Lord Wharncliffe led the Opposition by proposing the unusual motion, "that this bill be rejected"—meaning thereby to express the utmost detestation of it; but afterwards withdrew this for the usual negative, as more respectful to the lower House. Five successive nights did their lordships debate the question; and displayed, in doing so, an amount of talent which they only now and then suffer to manifest itself. On the fifth night, Lord Chancellor Brougham delivered one of his most masterly orations; recalling nearly every speaker on the Tory side, and covering him with sarcasm or invective; and concluding the whole by addressing to the Peers the parable of the Sibyl and her books. "As your friend," said he, "as the friend of my country, as the servant of my sovereign, as the friend of my order, I counsel you to assist in preserving the national peace, and perpetuating the national prosperity. I call on you by all you hold most dear, by all that binds every one of us to our common country—I solemnly adjure you—yea, even on my bended knees I implore you—reject not this bill." But, at six o'clock on the morning of that day, the Peers did reject the bill, by a majority of 41 [199 to 158]. Twenty-one bishops were in the majority—it was they who had thrown out the bill, and the country did not soon forget or forgive it.

The King, the Commons, and the people, rendered Ministers such hearty support as never a Government had before, in this crisis, from which they might emerge the unwilling leaders or the victims of a revolution. The sovereign did his part, by consenting at once to prorogue Parliament, that the bill might be re-introduced; and the Commons theirs, by passing a vote of confidence by a majority of 131. While the debate was proceeding in the Lords, there had been a monster meeting of the political unions at Birmingham. One hundred thousand is a low estimate of the numbers that attended. Several Radical M.P.'s were among the speakers. The theme of every speech was, Would the Lords dare to reject the Bill? One orator declared he would pay no more taxes till the Bill passed, and the multitude unanimously pledged themselves to the same course. An address to the King, praying him to create new peers, if necessary to pass the Bill, and a vote of thanks to Lords Russell and Althorp, were part of the proceedings; and while the Peers, from Lord Chancellor Brougham to Lord Eldon, were unanimous in condemning these proceedings as illegal and unconstitutional, Lord John and his colleagues were courteously responding to the thanks voted to them. As soon as the result of the division was known, the metropolis and all the leading towns seemed to resolve themselves into public meetings. The Common Council of London met at Guildhall, and the City merchants and bankers at the Mansion-house. Fifty thousand persons went up with the address from the Corporation to the King; of which advantage was taken by the vagrant mob attached to all great cities to assault Apsley House, and other Piccadilly and Park-lane mansions, unhorse the Duke of Cumberland, pelt the Marquis of Londonderry, and commit other acts of violence or insult, which, with other disturbances in the provinces, were the occasion of angry discussions in both Houses, until [on the 20th] the King came down and prorogued them. Before they re-assembled very serious mischief had been done. At Derby, window-breaking was succeeded by an assault upon the gaol, for the release of the captured, and several lives were lost in the affray. Nottingham Castle was fired and sacked by a drunken mob, led by a few thieves, taking advantage of the exceeding odium then attaching to its owner, the Duke of Newcastle—who, however, recovered £21,000 from the county for the loss he had sustained, making no account of what was most deplored by others, the destruction of the fortress which Colonel Hutchinson and his heroic Lucy held for the Parliament in the civil wars. Worst of all, the entrance of Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder of Bristol, into that city, in judicial pomp, was made the occasion of a riot unparalleled since the days of Lord George Gordon. A number of London vagabonds seem to have gone from place to place at this time, intending to profit at each by the prevailing excitement; and at Bristol they found the congenial conditions of intense excitement and a depraved sea-port population. Apprehensive of outbreak, the mayor and sheriffs had requested Sir Charles to forego a public entry, assuring him that their constabulary would be insufficient to keep the peace; but he refused, and directed them to apply to the Home Office for military aid. On Saturday, the 29th, he made his way, in the customary procession, amid volleys of hard words and harder stones, to the Mansion-

house, in front of which a mob took its station till evening. Then they were ordered to disperse, and the Riot Act was read; but the soldiers who had been sent down were not brought into the city, and some of the constables had gone home to refresh themselves. Then stones began to clatter from without, and workmen to put up planks within; while Sir Charles made his escape in disguise—though, most unaccountably, no announcement of that important fact was made. By this time the soldiers had been called in, but their commander (Colonel Brereton) was not put in command of the city, and both he and the mayor were weakly amiable men; and no attempt was made to clear the streets, though the mob showed itself as cowardly as mischievous, and the troop was withdrawn. On Sunday morning, while the churches and chapels were full, a mob broke into the Mansion-house and its cellars, where many got dead drunk, and more spirited themselves up for any outrage. When the troopers again rode up there was not, as before, a flight, but a shower of stones, and blows at the horses' legs from clubs. Still, no charge was made, though one or two men were shot by soldiers who had been struck; and the Colonel, after trying to persuade the mob to disperse, again withdrew his men. Before the next morning, three gaols had been broken into, and the prisoners liberated; the Mansion-house, the bishop's palace, the Custom House, the Excise Office, and one whole side of Queen's-square, had been destroyed by fire—their furniture burned or carried off—and the savages who had fired and robbed, roasting in the ashes, or lying in the road, drunken to utter insensibility. Then, and not before, common sense and the instinct of self-preservation came to the inhabitants. The citizens hastened to be sworn in as constables, the magistrates authorized the military to clear the streets, and, in an hour or two, complete but most mournful tranquillity was restored. About a hundred were found to have been killed or wounded. Twice as many were taken prisoners and tried by a special commission; by which eighty-five were convicted, and four executed. It was rightly resolved that the conduct of the military and magistrates should not pass unquestioned. Colonel Brereton was tried by a court-martial, and, maddened by the imputations cast upon him, shot himself during the investigation. His second in command accused the magistrates of gross cowardice and incompetency; but the mayor was acquitted, and the prosecutions were abandoned.—There was no more serious rioting. There were disturbances at Bath, Coventry, and Leicester; but they were quickly and bloodlessly suppressed. Several of the bishops were hissed in public and others burned in effigy but everyone agreed that they could scarcely expect other treatment from a people whom they had made personal enemies. A threatening danger was got over by the good sense of two parties—the Government and the ultra-Radicals. On the 31st of October, the London Political Union held a great meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields; when a secession of a number of working men took place, and a separate Union was formed on the basis of universal suffrage and annual parliaments. The new association put out an address deducing these claims from the natural rights of man, and developing them to their logical result, the abolition of all hereditary distinctions and political inequalities. They also convened a monster meeting of democrats at White Conduit House, for the 7th November. The Government, feeling that after what had just taken place nothing must be risked, surrounded the city with soldiery, swore in special constables, and intimated to the leaders of the Union that they were doing an illegal and dangerous thing; who, bold in their consciousness of right intentions, requested an interview with the Home Secretary, which was granted. Lord Melbourne pointed out to them, with a conciliating politeness very shocking to the old Tories, that certain portions of their address were even treasonable; and they at once agreed to abandon the intended meeting. On the 22nd, a proclamation was issued against the Unions in general; an act which, though virtually impotent, staggered the confidence of the people in the Ministers, until it was known that they were overruled in the matter.

Parliament re-assembled on the 6th of December. It was occupied for the first week with debates on the recent disturbances; in which the Ministry were of course severely censured by an Opposition to which the usual consolation of defeat was liberally allowed. On the 12th, Lord John Russell re-introduced the Bill; and the second reading was carried, after a tedious debate, early on the morning of Sunday, by 326 to 162. The House then adjourned for the Christmas recess, until the 17th of January, when the Bill was at once got into committee. The only important decision was taken on the question of the eight additional members allotted to the metropolitan district, which was objected to as giving the capital an undue preponderance in the representation, and affirmed by a majority of only 80. On the 19th of March, when the third reading was moved, the opposition made yet another effort—Lord Mahon moving the usual negative. In the three nights' debate that ensued, there was something of solemnity in the leading speeches on either side—"on the brink of the most momentous decision to which any legislative assembly, in any country, ever came," was Lord Mahon's exordium; "the imminent peril of a struggle in which blood would be shed, and the constitution must perish," Lord John Russell perorated. The final division was 355 to 239, giving a majority of 116 for the "Bill to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales."

It was seen, on the first appearance of the Bill in the upper House, that a change had taken place there. Although strenuous exertions had been made by the anti-reformers to buttress their resolution (Lord Roden had presented to the King a petition signed by 230,000 Irish Protestants), it was evident that many were wavering. Several peers declined to vote against the second reading, on the ground that the Bill might be modified in committee; and the Duke of Buckingham promised that if their lordships would but throw out the Government measure, he himself would introduce one that would



be satisfactory to the people. The debate extended from the night of the 9th, to the morning of the 14th of April; when, at seven o'clock, a ministerial majority of nine was announced. The minority of forty-one had been changed into a majority of nine by the conversion of seventeen peers (five spiritual and twelve temporal), the absence of ten who had voted in the former majority, and the votes of twelve who before were absent. The Duke of Wellington entered a vehement protest on the books of the House, which was subscribed by 74 other peers, including the royal Dukes, Cumberland and Gloucester, and six of the prelates—Great was the popular exultation, but it took the form of determination to complete the victory. During the Easter recess, meetings of unparalleled magnitude and spirit were held throughout the country. The Birmingham Union convened a meeting of all the neighbouring associations at Newhall-hill. Edinburgh had a meeting 80,000 strong, under the walls of Holyrood, from which the exiled Charles the Tenth looked out with feelings of mingled wonder and terror. London, and every great town in every part of England, had its monster meeting, and adopted very bold resolutions, petitions, and memorials. The National Union, in a meeting held in London on the 3rd of May, declared in a petition to the Lords, that if the Bill were rejected, "there was reason to expect that the payment of taxes would cease, that other obligations of society would be disregarded, and that the ultimate consequence might be the utter extinction of the privileged orders." On the day of the re-assembling of Parliament (May the 7th), the great Union meeting came off. It numbered 150,000 men—the greatest number, probably, that had ever assembled in Great Britain. The position of the hustings, at the foot of a sloping hill, and the admirable organization adopted, rendered the whole of the vast assemblage intelligent actors in the proceedings. Two hundred bands of music headed the processions; and more than seven hundred banners waved over the multitude. Silence was produced by sound of trumpet and nearly every voice joined in "the Union Hymn"—the national anthem of the time, though forgotten now:—

"Lo! we answer! see, we come,  
Quick at Freedom's holy call,  
We come! we come! we come!  
To do the glorious work of all:  
And hark! we raise from sea to sea  
The sacred watchword, Liberty!  
God is our guide! from field, from wave,  
From plough, from anvil, and from loom,  
We come, our country's rights to save,  
And speak a tyrant faction's doom.  
And hark! we raise from sea to sea,  
The sacred watchword, Liberty!  
God is our guide! no swords we draw,  
We kindle not war's battle fires;  
By union, justice, reason, law,  
We claim the birthright of our sires.  
We raise the watchword, Liberty!  
We will, we will, we will be free!"

Nor were these earnest men content with spirit-stirring song. At the invitation of one of their leaders, Mr. Salt, they uncovered their heads, and repeated, every man, the solemn words, "With unbroken faith, through every peril and privation, we here devote ourselves and our children to our country's cause."

On this same 7th of May, the Lords, thus counselled and menaced, with an almost sublime audacity, overthrew the Ministry. On the very first clause of the bill, now in committee, there was a majority of thirty-five against them. They asked for, and with difficulty obtained, a delay of three days. At a Cabinet Council held the next morning, it was determined, at last, to do what the country had been urging for six months past, but which it went to the very heart of the aristocratic Whigs to do—ask the King to create new peers. Earl Grey and Lord Chancellor Brougham went at once to Windsor, and proffered their demand. The King hesitated, lamented, it is said wept, and refused! The Ministers tendered their resignation, and the next morning a royal letter informed them that it was accepted. The Reformer King had dismissed his Reform Ministers!

It was soon known that this was the result of an intrigue between the Conservative leaders and the ladies of the Court. The poor old King was much under the influence of his wife and other feminine relatives; and while his Ministers were holding their anxious posts in London, was frequently visited by men high in opposition. He had been frightened into believing that reform meant revolution; that the avowed doctrines of the suppressed London Union were the disguised sentiments of all the political associations; that the loyal and respectable party of the nation would be well satisfied with a few alterations in the representation,—and as for the rest, the Duke of Wellington would quiet them. The Duke had authorized this representation by at least one speech. He had said, in the previous October, "the people of England are quiet enough if let alone; and if not, there is a way to make them." It is appalling to think that he who had spoken so pathetically three years before of the horrors of civil war, was now prepared to risk them; but there is no avoiding the conclusion. He was ready when called upon by Lord Lyndhurst—who was first sent for by the King—to sacrifice himself, as he said, to the service of his sovereign in this hour of desertion, "or he should have been ashamed to show his face in the streets." On the next night to that on which it was announced that Ministers had resigned, and Lord Althorp had distinctly stated the cause, the Commons adopted, on the motion of Lord Ebrington, an address to the King, expressing deep regret at the dismissal of advisers in whom they had unabated confidence, and declaring the absolute necessity of an extensive measure of reform. This had the effect of inducing the King to stipulate with Lord Lyndhurst that the new Ministry should introduce such a measure—a condition on which the Duke would not take office; but he busied himself none the less to induce others to do so. It was the wisdom

of Sir Robert Peel which averted the disastrous attempt. He steadily refused the Premiership, and without him a cabinet could not be constructed. On the 15th, when the country had been nine days without a Government, the King was informed he must submit to the humiliation of recalling Earl Grey, and consenting to the creation of peers.

Admirable was the patient self-possession of the people during these nine days. There was mourning, indignation, resolve—but no passion. If it is a great man who is master of his enthusiasm, what shall we say of the nation that is master of its just anger? Business was suspended,—the streets were crowded, as in expectation of a meteor—public-house signs, of the King's Head were hung with crape, and the Queen's effigies blackened—bells were muffled or dismally tolled. The National Union declared its sessions permanent, and added 3,500 members to its roll in two days, proclaimed him a public enemy who advised a dissolution of Parliament, and petitioned the Commons to refuse supplies and put the Exchequer in Commission. The Common Council and the Livery of London adopted just the same course; and every suburb had a monster meeting, Daniel O'Connell haranguing 20,000 people at one place, Mr. Hume at another, and Colonel Evans at a third. A run upon the Bank commenced at the biddings of placards, "To stop the Duke, run for gold;" and in one week more than a million was drawn from the Bank of England in small sums. Manchester sent up a petition signed by 25,000 persons, in four hours praying for the stoppage of supplies; and instructed the member who presented it to say, no more taxes would be paid there till the bill became law. Birmingham was placarded with notices to the same effect. Another and still vaster meeting was held at Newhall-hill resolved, on the non-payment of taxes, on arming, marching on London, and sending round to all the Unions a declaration of inappeaseable hostility to the new Government. Throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, there was the same scene. From the northern and southern counties, bodies of men fifty thousand strong, were expected to encamp on Pennenden and Hampstead Heaths, while smaller bodies occupied the squares of the metropolis; and the papers actually discussed modes of street fighting. And there was little bravado in all this. It was believed then, and is certainly known now, that the Duke had resolved on military government. The officers were ordered to join their regiments; the troops were provided with ball cartridges; and the Scots Greys located at Birmingham, were actually employed, on Sunday, the 13th of May, in grinding their sabres as they had not been ground since the eve of Waterloo. It was the next day that rumour had assigned for the Unionists to commence their march; and the Greys, it was believed by the soldiers themselves, were to arrest their march. But it had become known—known at head-quarters, as well as currently believed in the country, and openly stated in the newspapers—that neither the London police, the yeomanry, nor the soldiers, could be relied upon; and, least of all, the Scots Greys, who were to begin the bloody work. The reckless plotters who would have risked a revolution to prevent reform, could find neither statesmen nor military to sustain them. All the institutions of the country, as well as the country itself, were against them.

Inexpressible was the revulsion of feeling when it was known that the Reformers had resumed office. Dismay was everywhere turned to gratitude, and sternness to rejoicing. A third Newhall-hill meeting—held on Tuesday, the 15th—was opened with a thanksgiving prayer as solemn as the vow that had been uttered fifteen days before. When the Duke gave up, the Peers did the same. A letter from St. James's Palace gave them the alternative of being swamped or withdrawing their opposition; and, to save their order, they gave up what they called the Constitution. On the night of Thursday, the 17th, the Duke of Wellington, and about a hundred Peers, left the House. A small minority held out through the consideration of the bill in committee; on the 1st of June eighteen peers registered another protest; on the 4th, the third reading was carried by 106 to 22. The Commons quickly agreed to the few alterations made by the Lords; and, on the 7th, Lords Brougham, Lansdowne, Wellesley, Grey, Holland, and Durham, as a royal commission, constituted, by the formal consent of the sovereign, the Reform Bill the law of the land.

Separate bills had to be passed for Scotland and Ireland, but this was done with scarcely any opposition. The changes in the representation of the three kingdoms amounted in substance to this:—In England, the county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, and their members from 94 to 159. Fifty-six boroughs, returning 111 members, were disfranchised, having less than 2,000 inhabitants under the new census; and 30 boroughs, having a population under 4,000, were reduced from two to one representative each. The united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis was reduced from four members to two. Thus the total reduction of borough members was 143, but as it had been decided against the Ministry that the aggregate of representatives should not be lessened, these 143 were redistributed. The new metropolitan boroughs, Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, received two each. Other places with a population exceeding 25,000 had 13 members allotted them—new and large provincial constituencies, 61—and 21 boroughs of a population exceeding 12,000, one each. The county franchise was extended by the admission of copy-holders, lease-holders, and £50 tenants. The old corporation freemen were not deprived of their votes if they had qualified before March, 1831; and the borough franchise was extended to the occupiers of tenements worth £10 a year, with certain provisions as to rate-paying and registration. The mode of election was very greatly improved by shortening the time of polling in counties from fifteen days to two, and in all cities and boroughs to one day. The qualification of a representative remained as before. In Ireland there was no change in the number of constituencies, nor in Scotland, but a more equitable arrangement. The Irish county franchise was little altered from the arrangement of 1829; but that of Scotland was much enlarged.

The most palpable feature in the new representation was, the preponderance given to the counties; which, with the exclusion of the ballot, soon excited suspicion and complaints. But the people believed that they had opened up a way to the attainment of complete justice—that the middle classes were pledged, by fellowship in struggle, to aid in the enfranchisement of the millions who were left in the condition they had found so intolerable—and so they gave themselves up to exultation and hope.

W. W.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has resolved to concentrate in himself, for a time, the Government of France; intending, it is understood, to take no definitive steps in the construction of a ministry until he has finished the composition of a message to the Assembly, vindicating his new policy. Leon Faucher continues to conduct the routine of state affairs, and has even dissuaded the Committee of Permanence from immediately convoking the Assembly. M. Billault—a Republican of the "Centre Left"—had been sent for, but his interviews with the President had resulted in no authentic announcement. M. Thiers and General Changarnier are observed to be thickly confederate. It is understood that the Conservative majority of the Assembly will give up the law of May—as, indeed, the Legislature could not enforce it against the will of the Executive—but again refuse a revision, and so cut off Louis Napoleon's chance of constitutional re-election.

Serious disturbances broke out on Sunday, the 12th inst., in the arrondissement of Sancerre (Cher). The magistrates having arrested and imprisoned three inhabitants of Percy, among whom was a discharged mayor, the inhabitants rose and attempted to rescue them. The authorities assembled all the troops they could, and dispersed the insurgents. Twenty-six of the insurgents have been arrested with arms in their hands, and have been sent to Bourges. After the disorder had been suppressed, the Government sent off a battalion of the 41st Regiment from Paris by the Orleans Railway.

## SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has commenced a discussion which was looked upon by the inhabitants with great interest. It concerns the property in specie of the canton of Berne, carried away by the French in 1798, and other property in gold and silver, carried at that period for safety to the Oberland. The Radical party, with M. de Staemle, the late President of the Federal Assembly, at its head, asserts that certain patrician families appropriated to themselves a part of the sums saved from the French; and proposes a commission of inquiry, from which every burgher of Berne shall be excluded, such persons, they affirm, being interested in the question. On the other hand, the law authorities have had a long report prepared on the matter, in which it is proposed to name a special commission of seven or nine members, but without any exclusion of the bourgeois class, and with permission to the Grand Council of the Canton to adopt such measures as it may think proper, after the said commission shall have reported on the question.

The *Morning Herald*—whose foreign politics are in pleasing contrast to its domestic—publishes the substance of a remarkable document, "A letter signed by twenty-one Neapolitan priests—three of them canons, three of them doctors of divinity, one of them a doctor of canon law, two of them Ligurian missionaries, and the remainder simple priests,—addressed to the Attorney-General of the criminal court of Naples, claiming at his hands that merciful treatment to which every untried prisoner is entitled." These priests are all political prisoners—that is to say, they are men who were, and are, favourable to that constitution which Ferdinand first gave to his people and afterwards perjuriously revoked. They are, and have been for months, lodged in the prison of St. Francis, at Naples, where they lie forgotten—at least, untried. For some time after their incarceration, these gentlemen (for some of them are gentlemen by birth, and all by education) were allowed three-halfpence a-day of our money to subsist themselves upon! But ever since the 25th February last they have, by a decision of the Secretary of State, been deprived of this miserable pittance, and have been told they ought to subsist themselves out of the patrimony of the Church. The result is, that some of these gentlemen are now lying on the bare flags of the prison floor, without covering, and that they are actually perishing slowly from the pangs of hunger. For months their friends and families sent them such succour and assistance in money as could be occasionally conveyed into the prison. But these sums are now exhausted, and they complain they must perish unless they be allowed by Government not three halfpence, but three carlini a day. "We are gentlemen and priests," say they, in a touching appeal, "and either bring us to trial, liberate us, or give us wherewith to subsist as gentlemen and men of honour, so that we may not perish of hunger." The Tuscan official Gazette contains three decrees of importance, putting the entire control of the military resources of the grand-duchy into the hands of Austria.

A slight improvement has taken place in the treatment of the political prisoners at Ischia. The ex-minister, Poerio, is still in the infirmary, and his chains are taken off one hour during the day. He is described as appearing perfectly resigned, but his health is not good, and the impression is that he cannot live long.

The visit of the Austrian Emperor to his Italian provinces has been followed by a meagre act of mercy towards "minor" political offenders.

## AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Vienna Cabinet is re-established without any change—the Ministers swearing fidelity to the new system of personal government; and the Emperor is on a visit to Cracow and Galicia. The last accounts speak of his inspecting the salt mines of Wieliczka.

The Frankfort Diet has responded to Lord Palmer-

ston's effort on behalf of the Neapolitan prisoners, in terms of innocent astonishment. Lord Cowley having presented the Gladstone pamphlet, and an accompanying note, inviting the Diet to join in a remonstrance to the King of Naples, Count Thun moved a resolution expressing the astonishment of the Diet that such a communication should have been made to it—which was carried unanimously. The *Frankfort Journal* adds that the Emperor of Russia has made a similar reply.—In the sitting of the 11th, Austria and Prussia conjointly put forward a project for the establishment of a central federal police. A report is to be made on the subject by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The Diet has also laid its hand on the internal affairs of Hanover, and determined to "take into consideration" the claims of the Ritter party to have the abolition of their nobility privileges revoked. This abolition was effected during the late revolutionary times, but it was done in a perfectly legal manner, with the consent of all the branches of the legislature. The King of Hanover is recovering from recent illness.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steamer "Birkenhead" has brought papers from Cape Town to the 12th of September, twenty-one days later than those received by the "Stornoway," which arrived on Friday. The "Birkenhead" is said to have been selected by Sir Harry Smith for her well-known speed, and to bring a request for 10,000 more troops. The 2nd Royals, which she carried out from this country, had already been engaged, and had four men killed and seventeen wounded.

A severe action had taken place in the Fish River Bush, in which our troops were reported to have suffered a repulse with considerable loss. It took place on the 1st instant, near Committee's Drift. The detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Burne, 2nd Royals, encountered a body of Stock's, Seyolo's, and Botman's Kafirs, with a number of Hottentots. Several desperate charges, it is said, were made by the men of the 2nd, who, though unused to this kind of fighting, are stated to have displayed great spirit. Two men of this regiment were killed and five wounded; of the Royal Sappers and Miners one was killed and one wounded; in the Cape Corps and Armstrong's Horse two men were wounded. In the whole three men were killed and eight (or according to another account, twelve) wounded. The dead and wounded were sent to Fort Peddie, and the detachment returned to King William's Town. On their march the Kafirs are said to have attacked them again; very heavy firing was heard by persons at Fort Peddie, in the direction in which the troops had gone, but the result was not known.

It is also reported that the Basuto chief Moshesh and his ally, Molitsane, had announced their determination to take part with the enemy, and had sent messages to the chiefs who still remained neutral, urging them to join the war party, and unite with the Guikas and Basutos in "drying the white men into the sea." It is supposed that the official despatches which the "Birkenhead" brings have reference in part to this important intelligence.

The details given in the *Graham Town* and *Cape* papers are most dismal—nothing but a record of razzias by the Kafirs and desertions by the Hottentots, the soldiery and burghers retaliating but gaining nothing like success. The *Cape Town Mail* can see no gleam of hope, except in the fact that Major Hogge, the Assistant Commissioner, sees the position of the colony, and that nothing will save it but a speedy and solid peace; and that the Governor's firmest friends and supporters were losing confidence in him.

The Defence Committee of Graham's Town addressed to the Governor a memorial on the condition of affairs; to which he replied, assuring them that while he sympathized with them as a citizen, he was doing his best, as commander-in-chief, to restore tranquillity. This was followed by another and more lengthy expression of opinion, to which an exceedingly short answer was returned, stating that the views of the Commander-in-Chief remained unaltered.

## AMERICA.

More troubles with fugitives! On Tuesday, Sept. 30, says a New York paper, Deputy Marshal Gates, of the Northern District, arrested, at a negro hut near Jamestown, in Chautauque county, an alleged fugitive slave, named Harrison, and brought him to Buffalo the next morning, under a strong guard. The coloured population were a good deal excited, and followed the officers with their victim in great crowds from the boat to the gaol. The claimant is a Dr. Parsons, of Hardy county, Virginia. Harrison left there with seven other fugitives in January last; two of the party returned for their wives, were arrested, and exposed the whereabouts of their companions. The officers had warrants for three other fugitives who were in Jamestown, but they escaped into Canada. The commissioner decided that Harrison was a fugitive slave. The court-house was crowded with excited citizens, who made a show of resistance, but, after some skirmishing, Harrison was safely lodged in gaol, and handcuffed to a constable. The negro is a mulatto, and about nineteen years of age. When about being removed from the court-room he said, "I would rather die than return to slavery." Another fugitive slave was arrested at Syracuse on Wednesday, October 1, and brought before the commissioner for examination forthwith. The bells of the different churches commenced tolling, and handbills were distributed calling on the citizens to congregate and see a negro kidnapper. The commissioner's office was soon crowded, and a rescue was successfully carried out. The negro was at once

put on his way to Canada, and the agent of the claimant arrested for attempting to kidnap a citizen of the county. The slave was afterwards recaptured, two military companies called out to guard him, and several white men arrested for assisting the negro. But this being the county fair day, a large concourse of people surrounded the police office, and, by throwing stones into the window, caused an adjournment of the court, and at last carried off the negro. Several persons were hurt from clubs and stones, but none seriously.

There is no political news. The commercial crisis is believed to have passed. A great entertainment had been given to Commodore Stevens, W. E. Stevens, and J. A. Hamilton, at the Astor House, to commemorate their return from England; the Commodore made warm mention of the kindness he had received here from all parties.

Another Lynch tragedy has been enacted in California:—

On the 22nd of August, in conformity with the sentence passed upon them by the law, Thompson, Robinson, and Hamilton, were hanged in Sacramento for highway robbery. On the morning of the execution Robinson was reprieved by the governor, M'Dougal, notwithstanding which the populace took the prisoner and executed him. On the Tuesday previous to the above (which took place on Friday) the Governor, with his aids, went in the middle of the night and rescued, without opposition, the two prisoners, Whittaker and M'Kenzie, who were placed in the custody of the Vigilance Committee. This caused a tremendous excitement, but on account of the forbearance of committee under the circumstances quiet was restored, and everything was thought to be at rest until Sunday morning, the 24th inst., when a portion of the members of the Vigilance Committee broke into the county gaol, took the prisoners, drove them down in a carriage to the committee-rooms, and in seventeen minutes from the time the men were first taken from the gaol they were hanging in front of the committee-rooms on Battery-street, in the presence of 20,000 people, all of whom approved of the fact.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The bronze statue of William the Conqueror, which is to be inaugurated at Falaise on the 26th inst., is now exposed to public view in the Champs Elysées. The statue will be raised on a pedestal of granite, on the square of the Trinity, at the foot of the old castle of Falaise.

A fine frigate of war belonging to the French recalled the public, "Alcmène," mounting thirty-six guns, has been wrecked on the west coast of Sydney, New South Wales. On the 3rd of July, she was driven ashore on a formidable ridge of sand. Between twelve and fifteen poor fellows perished in trying to reach the beach.

Two officers of the Belgian Cuirassiers, Lieutenants Vanden Eynde and Vanden Haute, stationed with their regiment at Bruges, gathered a quantity of mushrooms, and partook of them for supper. In the night they were taken ill, with every symptom of poisoning, and they died after a few hours' suffering.

The *Milan Gazette* states that the Adda, the Brenta, and other streams, have overflowed their banks, and that fears are entertained of an inundation not less disastrous than that of two years ago.

A system of telegraphic wires has been laid from the Central Berlin Police Office to all the stations and police houses, and the men are being instructed in the management of the apparatus. In case of a disturbance, the telegraphs will offer the means of concentrating the police or bringing out the military with the greatest rapidity.

The *Times* announces that the mission of Count Bille-Brahe, Envoy Extraordinary from Copenhagen to Berlin, on the question of the Danish Duchies, has been "crowned with success." "The Court of Prussia assents to the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy laid down by the protocol of London in August last year; and it accepts the devolution of the succession in that kingdom and in the Duchies to Prince Christian of Glücksburg, conjointly with his consort, the Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, who is also a descendant of the Royal Family of Denmark."

The Viceroy of Egypt has sent a messenger to Constantinople, charged with a note from his Highness requesting the Sultan's authority for the construction of the railway. It is understood that this will be granted, the only object being to assert the rights of Sovereignty, and have them acknowledged by the vassal Prince.

The intelligence brought by the last overland mail may be summarized in a few lines:—The troops in the Punjab were suffering to an "unprecedented extent" from fever. A fanatic outbreak in the Malabar had caused a great loss of life. The death of the Khan of Herat had set Persia and Dost Mohammed Khan in active motion. "Dost Mohammed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar; but Persian troops had already occupied Herat."

Mu-chang-ah, the Prime Minister of China in the days of Taoukwang, whose degradation along with Keying was mentioned some time ago, died at Peking on the 9th of July. He had attained an old age, being upwards of fourscore, but his death has probably been hastened by his degradation.

Dr. Gutzlaff, the Chinese scholar and missionary, died at Hongkong on the 9th August, in his forty-eighth year.

The project of an exhibition at New York has been perfected, and is minutely described. It has gained the sanction of the Austrian and several other Governments of Europe. The Amazon of Kiss, and the works of Monti and other Italian sculptors, are to be sent. The exhibition is to be solely foreign—



no American works; purely commercial—all the works to be priced; and is to open on the 15th of April, 1852.

America has now got her "Jack Sheppard." Edmond Holt, a youth of eighteen, a desperate fellow, who had been in prison before, has broken out of the New Jersey State Prison. Holt occupied a lower cell, where he worked at making chairs; to escape he had to dig down seven feet, so as to get below the foundation-wall of the building; this he tunnelled under, made a hole upwards, and thus got into a yard; the outer wall he scaled by means of a ladder made of rope and bedding. He had made preparations, by taking up part of the stone flooring, and constructing a ladder; but the greater portion of the labour was performed after six o'clock on a Sunday evening; and, considering the badness of his tools—a screw, three bits of board, and a pail—the feat is astonishing.

The steam-ship "Lafayette" was entirely destroyed by fire, while lying at Chagres, on the 11th September. She had arrived there a few days previous, and had taken on board a few passengers to return, some of whom—such was the rapidity with which the flames spread—saved nothing but the clothes on their backs. She had only made a voyage to Europe previous to going to Chagres.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 1st instant, states that disturbances had broken out in several parts of northern Mexico, and that Government had sent out 3,000 men to defend Tehuantepec.

Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately, in the desert of Alacame, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women, and children, seated in a semicircle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried: life had not departed before they had thus sat round; but hope was gone; the Spanish invader was at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die.—*New York Sun*.

There is news from Sydney to the 7th July, a fortnight later. At Bathurst, Mr. Hardy was issuing licenses at 30s. each, "without the slightest opposition." Each person obtained a water-course fronting of fifteen yards. Some 4,000 persons were now on the diggings; and £25,000 worth of gold is said to have been collected "in the preceding week." Gold had been discovered at a third place, thirty miles south of Bathurst—the other places being west and north. A commotion had also arisen in the adjoining colony of Victoria by the discovery of gold in the Pyrenees, a hundred miles from Melbourne.

THE BRIDGES OF LONDON.—Westminster-bridge, under whose shadow we for a moment rest, was built in the middle of the last century—it spans the river with fifteen arches, and is 1066 feet in length. In all probability, the visitor will look upon this once-imposing structure for the last time, as it has long been in a dangerous condition, and will make way, at no distant day, for a new one, built in the perpendicular, or Tudor style, and in keeping with the adjacent Houses of Parliament. Through the arches of the bridge this magnificent building might be seen rising from the water like some great coral island, the perpendicular lines which characterise its architecture giving it considerable lightness and beauty. The banks of the river on either side, for some distance, are occupied by mud banks, mean wharfs and buildings, which, though at times somewhat picturesque, are certainly not metropolitan in their character. Hungerford Suspension-bridge, starting on the Middlesex shore from the Italian-looking Hungerford Market, next hangs its thread-like chains across the widest portion of the Thames. In contrast with this gossamer-like structure is the Waterloo-bridge, with its nine arches, the centre one having a span of 120 feet. This bridge, which is quite level, and built of the finest granite, is certainly a beautiful structure, and well becomes the noble facade of Somerset-house, which rises from a terrace immediately below it, on its right hand, and extends for 400 feet along the river. A little further along, on the same shore, the pleasant Temple Gardens stand out, green and flourishing, amid the surrounding blackness of the city. Blackfriars-bridge, over which peers the stately dome of St. Paul's, is next passed under; then comes "the thick" of the city, on the left bank, and the sky is penetrated by the spires of numerous churches, indicating by their numbers, though in that respect imperfectly, the ancestral piety of London. Southwark-bridge, built of iron, is remarkable for the vast span of its central arch, which is no less than 240 feet. London-bridge, the last or most seaward of the metropolitan bridges, with its five granite leaps crossing the Thames, divides London into "above" and "below" bridge. "Above bridge," the only occupants of the river are coal barges—the bright-coloured and picturesque Thames hoys, laden with straw—and the crowded penny and twopenny steam-boats, darting along with almost railway rapidity. Immediately the arches of the bridge are shot the scene is changed at once. The visitor finds himself in a vast estuary, crowded with ships as far as the eye can reach. All the great commercial buildings lie on the left bank of the Thames. The fish market (Billingsgate), a new structure, the Coal Exchange, are rapidly passed one after the other; and the Tower, square and massive, with its irregular out-buildings and its famous traitors'-gates, terminates the boundary of the city.—*Modern London*.

## LITERATURE.

*Golden Dreams and Waking Realities: being the Adventures of a Gold-seeker in California and the Pacific Islands.* By WILLIAM SHAW. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THIS is a very graphic and interesting narrative of adventure in search of Californian gold. We learn, from the Preface, that the author had entered young into the naval profession, but was induced by the love of travel to quit the sea, and was carried by the tide of emigration to Adelaide; whence, like many others, he was drawn by the prospect of a golden harvest in the new El Dorado, to California. Owing to his hurried departure, he was unable to arrange for the continuance of his accustomed remittances, and hence had to "rough it" like others. We have in his book an authentic narrative of the hardships and privations which the gold-seeker has to encounter. Certainly, after these disclosures, he must be a bold man, or a maniac, who trusts himself among them. The toil requisite to procure even a little gold, the unhealthiness of the climate, and the scarcity of provisions, are not slight evils. But the prevailing demoralization, and the lawless state of society, are evils of higher magnitude. While there are stringent laws against stealing a neighbour's gold, there are none against ventilating his stomach with a bowie-knife, or making him a mark for a bullet. Those who go there hoping to make a fortune without trouble, will find themselves woefully mistaken. We hear continually of those who have returned bankrupt in health and cash, but, as far as we are aware, no successful adventurer whose "waking realities" corresponded to his "golden dreams," has delivered his testimony to the public. According to Mr. Shaw, few such could be found, and they are principally men who have made money, not in the "diggings," but by trading in articles of consumption at the ruinous Californian prices. We shall, however, allow the author to tell some parts of his story in his own graphic way.

Here is a vivid, but not very attractive picture of Francisco, as seen by our author in September, 1849:—

"I had witnessed so many startling sights, that had I not been well assured of their reality, I must have imagined them phantasies of the brain; buildings were springing up 'as at the stroke of an enchanter's wand'; valuable merchandise was strewn about in every direction; men of every costume and colour—Down-Easters with sharp-set faces, sallow Southerners, gaunt Western Squatters, vivacious Frenchmen, sedate Germans, sturdy English Colonists, Californians and Chilians, Mexicans, Kanakas and Celestials, hurried to and fro, pursuing their various avocations; and business to an incalculable amount seemed to be transacted. Looking at the rude sign-boards inscribed in various languages, glancing at the chaos of articles exposed for sale, and listening to the various dialects spoken, the city seemed a complete Babel. Gold was evidently the mainspring of all this activity. Tables, piled with gold, were seen under the tents, whence issued melodious strains of music; and most exaggerated statements were current respecting the auriferous regions. But amid scenes of profusion and extravagance, no sign of order or comfort was perceptible, nor did any one appear happy: wan, anxious countenances, and restless eager eyes, met you on every side. The aspect of personal neglect and discomfort, filth, rags, and squalor, combined with uneasiness, avidity, and recklessness of manner,—an all-absorbing selfishness, as if each man were striving against his fellow-man—were characteristics of the gold-fever, at once repulsive and pitiable; and notwithstanding the gold I saw on every side, a feeling of despondency crept insensibly over me. Having landed our baggage on the beach, finding we could not obtain safe stowage, and that it was not the custom of the country, nor indeed practicable, to retain a superfluity of clothing, four of us agreed to erect an awning of sheets, and dispose therein of our stock of wearing apparel to the best advantage to passers-by. So constructing shelves and a counter of stray planks, we emptied our trunks of their contents, and exposed the contents to view. I realized by the sale of my personal effects seventy dollars. The beach around was covered with cast-off clothing; varnished French boots, satin and silk waistcoats, and similar luxurious but unfit articles of apparel, being discarded for others of more serviceable and durable materials. Boxes and baggage were perched on the ledges of the cliff, as safe from being pillaged as if they had been guarded; severe and summary laws against felony deterring the most knavish from stealing."

Somewhat dispirited by his first experiences, and less sanguine about realizing "his gold-fever dream," Mr. Shaw set out for the "Diggings," in company with a party of twenty, consisting of Americans, Chilians, Germans, Cornish miners, and the mate of the vessel in which he had arrived, together with a Malay boy and a Chinaman who had formed part of the crew. One part of their journey was over a desert, in which they suffered all that 120 deg. of heat, an unclouded sun, glaring sand, moving pyramids of dust, and suffocating winds, could inflict by their terrible combination. After nearly exhausting their kegs and bottles, they passed a day without finding water, but were led by the muleteers confidently to expect that they should reach a supply early next morning. The scene of that succeeding day is thus powerfully depicted:—

"The water-hole on which we relied was dried up; in vain the earth around us was scooped out, it yielded

nothing; never shall I forget the consternation and dejection pictured on men's countenances as we gazed at one another. During the night, in expectation of speedy replenishment, the water vessels of some had been emptied; I thought of the parable of the foolish virgins, as I looked on the flushed faces and glazing eyes of the unfortunates. Their case was truly pitiable; they at least expected commiseration, but the harsh summons of the muleteer cut short any considerations of humane sympathy. 'Onwards, men! onwards! Forty miles off is the Stanislaus! Each man for himself, I say: I've darned little to spare.'—Onwards we went. Pain would I have swallowed at a draught the small remainder of our supply of water, my vitals seemed on fire; but the Malay boy's life and my own depended on it. Overpowered with heat, exhausted by exertion, burnt up with thirst, those without water to moisten their parched lips and throat could with difficulty keep pace with us. By degrees they divested themselves of their burdens and their clothes, which they left strewn on the plain; each mile they became more enfeebled; in vain they beseeched us to halt: our lives were at stake. Two of them actually licked the bodies of the mules for the sake of the animal exudations, to relieve their thirst; but a thick coating of dust prevented their deriving any beneficial effects. One man in his desperation seized hold of the water-skin hanging to the mule. 'Avast there, stranger!' cried the muleteer, and a loaded pistol intimidated the sufferer. The poor mules, with hanging ears and glazed eyes, snorted with agony, and dropped continually from exhaustion; a sharp thrust with the goad, however, roused the animal to stagger on. . . . In the afternoon, those without water, who had with difficulty kept pace with us during the day, having become almost delirious from imbibing brandy, finding that they could not proceed further, or excite our compassion, determined, if left behind, to keep together; four of them did so. Never shall I forget their imploring looks of despair, and the imprecations following our departure. This desertion appears cruel, but our hearts were hardened: self-preservation, that most imperative of nature's instincts, prevailed over all other feelings. Had we stayed we could have rendered them but temporary service, and our own lives depended on our speed. The unfortunate men, in all probability, soon became insensible, and fell a prey to wolves or Indians: both equally on the alert for helpless stragglers. The prospect of speedy relief made us almost disregard our sufferings, and walking fast, we halted at dark about twenty miles from the river. No wood was to be had, so we camped without a fire; chewing tobacco for the moisture it excited was resorted to by some; and the majority having finished their water at supper, the probability of an attack being made on those who had any left, was hinted at by the muleteers. We were too fatigued to watch, but to guard against an attack we slept together rolled up in our blankets, with pistol in hand, and the water-bags attached to us. During the night vigils, the wolves again visited us; but the imploring cries, irritated exclamations, and angry discontent of those without water, were far more distressing than the howling of wild beasts. As we could find little repose, some of us started before day-break; those who remained behind proposing to follow us at leisure. Walking at a terrific pace we soon sighted the woodland. Oh! how refreshing to the eye is the sight of verdure after being nearly blinded by the glare and heat of glittering sand. As we neared the Oasis, even the very mules, though their eyes were bandaged, seemed conscious of its vicinity, and snuffed the breeze impatiently; one of them, an old traveller on the road, pricking up his ears, neighed loudly, with a sound like the flourish of a trumpet. Revivified by the sight of verdure, we pressed onward, and soon entered the cooling shade: the river presently appeared in sight. The mules were disencumbered, and, throwing down our burthens, we ran to the banks, and, without doffing our clothes, eagerly rushed into the cooling stream, mules and men indiscriminately, up to the neck."

Information respecting the gold region is to be found in so many works now generally known, and particulars of the methods employed in finding and collecting the gold have been so frequently repeated, that we pass over the chapters of the present work relating to those topics, notwithstanding that they have considerable individuality and interest. We cannot follow the author through his vicissitudes, until he gave up hope of fulfilling his first expectations, and decided, under the compulsion of painfully depressing circumstances, to set out on a journey of 200 miles of wilderness, alone—resolving to engage in any occupation, rather than persevere in the life of a Californian gold-seeker. His journey was full of incident; and when again he reached more inhabited places, his adventures, in various capacities in which he sought to obtain a livelihood, were singular and diversified enough for a man's lifetime. At one time, he was a rough carpenter; at another, a cook; at another, a waiter in an hostel, kept by a Mormon family; and in these and other circumstances, however gloomy and unpalatable, he bore up with a good heart and an active hand. We must make room for one more extract, describing the society to be found in the gold regions:—

"The gambling tents were full of players and drinkers, and dollars were plentiful; their possessors, mostly newly-returned diggers, looked sickly. Lacking my invention how to obtain some of the dust I saw often so carelessly squandered, I strolled negligently I knew not whither; numbers of ragged, hungry-looking fellows returned from the placers, as unfortunate as myself, thronged the town. . . . In the centre of the town was a silent and sombre tenement, without windows, or any show of goods; it was about 80 feet long by 15 in width, made of tarred canvass, in shape similar to a gambling tent. Pushing back a canvass door, the light of two slush lamps, at some distance apart, showed it to be a hospital. About thirty people, afflicted with disease in every shape, lay closely packed on each side; the wet was dripping in from the roof, and most of them lay on straw shaken out on the earth with only their blankets thrown over them. It was, indeed, a chamber of horrors; groans, lamentations,



and ravings of delirium arose on every side. People of various countries, classes, and colour, struck down with disease, were left almost uncared for. The public eye having at length been shocked by the numbers of sufferers who lay prostrate in the streets, and on the very threshold of their doors, a receptacle was at last provided for the Lazarus at their gates; not one where they could be comfortably attended to and cured, but where they might be removed from open view to die out of sight: a doctor attended twice a-day, taking a cursory view of them, but nurses there were none. The deplorable state of things in California reminded me of the following lines:—

"And Lucifer laughed and shook his head,  
A happy thought now strikes my brain:  
I must give to men more sorrow and pain—  
More vice, more slaughter, more strife, more blood;  
So I'll give them gold till it runs a flood."

At length an opportunity unexpectedly offered of returning to Australia, and very gladly did the author take leave of the seducing but disappointing and depraving land of gold. In making the voyage, some little time was spent in the Sandwich Islands—now seriously affected both by the emigration to California, and by the return thither of crowds of sick and enfeebled men, who, having lost health and vigour in the "diggings," seek their restoration in this "Madeira of the Pacific," and by their general profligacy and luxuriousness, prove greatly injurious to the original inhabitants.

Somewhat later, the author, in the Navigator's Islands, saw something of Mr. Pritchard (of Tahiti notoriety)—whom he describes as an efficient consul, but strangely combining the "bustling, accommodating storekeeper," with the "grave, judicial functionary," and supplementing the combination by an admittedly successful discharge of ministerial duty in a chapel adjoining the consular residence and "store." We think Mr. Shaw is rather hard on Mr. Pritchard, although quite humorously so.

Mr. Shaw left Australia before the discovery which has converted one of its districts into a scene the same with that, from which he thankfully retreated to that country. If there, he perhaps would not go to Bathurst; and others may profit by his trials and toils, as recorded in this book, before they set forth, impelled by "the lust of gold," in quest of wealth in the rival El Dorado.

We scarcely remember a book on California—Bayard Taylor's excepted, for the sake of fine description of scenery—more apparently truthful in its story and statements, or more full of vigorous and life-like pictures, than this interesting and clever book of Mr. Shaw's.

*The God of Revelation His own Interpreter. A Sermon preached in Hope-street Church, Liverpool. By JAMES MARTINEAU. London: John Chapman, Strand.*

THIS sermon has been advertised under the title of "The British Quarterly Review Unitarian Sermon." Its publication originated in the appearance of a paragraph in that Review—in a notice of Mr. Greg's "Creed of Christendom"—describing a Unitarian Sermon, which Mr. Martineau was able to identify as his own, on the strength of certain internal evidence, and of the fact that Dr. Vaughan was present when it was delivered. Many of our readers will have read Dr. Vaughan's remarks; and on comparing them with the following sentences from Mr. Martineau's published sermon, will agree with us, that although they are strongly expressed, and while they "nothing extenuate," they "set down naught in malice."

"The representation often made of the early church, as having only truth, and feeling only love, and living in simple sanctity, is contradicted by every page of the Christian records. The *Epistles* are entirely occupied in driving back guilt and passion, or in correcting errors of belief; nor is it *always* possible to approve of the temper in which they perform the one task, or to assent to the methods by which they attempt the other."—P. 12.

"Their [the Evangelists'] principle of selection, in the biographic fragments they have left, appears to have been, to take what would best identify Jesus with the Messiah: and so, his inward struggles of soul are turned into an official victory over Satan; demons are brought upon the stage to give preternatural witness to his dignity; miracles of blessed healing are spoiled by thoughts and arguments of exorcism; and counterfeit meanings are put on the old Poets and Prophets to fit the unexpected shape of new events."—P. 17.

Mr. Martineau will admit that "the excitement of injured prepossessions" has never made the *Nonconformist* unfair towards Unitarians; and it is in no party spirit, therefore, that we acquit Dr. Vaughan of misstatement, and express our regret that Strauss and De Wette find so eloquent an expositor in this country as Mr. Martineau.

*British India, Ancient and Modern.* By the late Dr. COOKE TAYLOR. Continued to the Present Time by L. MACKENNA, Esq. London: Madden, Leadenhall-street.

DR. COOKE TAYLOR was one of the most respectable of that useful class of writers who hold a middle place between the historian and the mere compiler. His volume on India is rendered much more valuable in the edition just issued by the additional labours of Mr. Mackenna—who has nearly doubled its size by narrating very fully the events of the last ten years, and appending succinct but important statements relative to the internal

administration and financial condition of the Indian empire. On these subjects he is full of knowledge and zeal; insisting upon a thorough reformation of the system on which 150,000,000 of British subjects are taxed and governed. Indian affairs must, ere long, become a prominent topic of discussion in Parliament and the press; and we advise those who would prepare themselves for it to consult this cheap and convenient volume.

*Homœopathy as applied to the Diseases of Females, and the most Important Diseases of Early Childhood.* By THOMAS R. LEADAM, M.R.C.S. London: James Leath, St. Paul's Churchyard. 8vo. Pp. 407.

THERE are two circumstances which we fear will operate to the prejudice of this work with a large proportion of our professional and non-professional readers. With the latter, the fact that it is a scientific treatise not designed for mere amateurs in medical practice, will be almost sufficient to place it out of the category of works purchased either for reading or reference; while the majority of our professional readers will altogether deny its scientific character. We believe it is the first distinct treatise on the application of homœopathy to the class of diseases indicated by the title. It is the author's intention that it should answer the twofold purpose of a manual for the homœopathic student, and a volume of reference for the experienced practitioner; at the same time that portions of it are adapted to the comprehension and use of the domestic physician. Those who are prepared to agree with the author in his defence of the homœopathic treatment will find it a work of great practical utility. As a medical writer, Mr. Leadam is clear, precise, and careful, and his treatise is entirely free from mere empirical prescription. Medicine is with him, as Lord Bacon would express it, more "laboured" than "professed;" and we would add, advanced as well as laboured. More than two hundred years ago this philosopher wrote of the science of physics "For almost all other arts and sciences are judged by acts, or masterpieces, as I may term them, and not by successes and events. The lawyer is judged by the virtue of his pleading, and not by the issue of the cause, The master of the ship is judged by the directing his course aright, and not by the fortune of the voyage. But the physician hath no particular acts demonstrative of his ability, but is judged most by the event; which is ever but as it is taken; for who can tell, if a patient die or recover, whether it be art or accident?" The homœopathic body have honourably sought to rescue medicine from this grave charge; and for this reason we ask for their labours a fair hearing and candid judgment. As to the result we can only say, Let sound philosophy prevail.

#### MARRIAGES.

October 8, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. W. MIALI, Mr. JOHN MEAD, of Adelaide place, Dalston, to CHARLOTTE, the daughter of Mr. J. TURNER, of Honduras-house, Hoxton.

October 14, at Farringdon, Berks, by the Rev. R. Soper, Mr. JAMES BURGESS, of Benson, Oxon, to SARAH, eldest daughter of J. FIDEL, Esq., of Farringdon.

October 14, at Salem Chapel, Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, Mr. JOHN HERRICK, son of the Rev. J. Herrick, of Colchester, to Miss BECKINGSALE, of Cheltenham.

October 15, at Castle-square Chapel, Wisbech, by the Rev. W. Holmes, Mr. JOSEPH MEADOWS, of Gorsefield-green, to Miss SUSANNAH COOK, of Newton.

October 15, at the Abbey-lane Chapel, Saffron Walden, by the Rev. F. Pollard, Mr. JOSHUA HOUSDEN, farmer of Saffron Walden, to Miss HOLLAND, of the parish of Debdor.

October 16, at Greenwich-road Chapel, by the Rev. W. Lucy, Mr. D. G. PAINE, author of "The Task of the Age," to Miss MARY WYATT GUY, both of Deptford.

October 18, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Sergeant CLOW, of the 28th Regiment of Foot, to Miss CLARISSA WICHFIELD, of Portsmouth.

October 18, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, CHARLES PURNELL to JEMIMA COLLIER; both of Clutton.

#### DEATHS.

October 11, at Hightead, Torquay, aged 21, MARY ELIZA, second daughter of W. WILSON, Esq.

October 12, in his 72nd year, SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq., the youngest and last surviving son of the late Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe-park, Yorkshire.

September 12, suddenly, at Tonbridge, aged 65, SAMUEL BRADLEY, Esq., of 29, Soho-square, London, and Tonbridge Castle, Kent.

October 13, at Tunbridge Wells, in his 32nd year, HENRY, the youngest son of R. BARCLAY, banker, of Leyton, Essex.

October 14, at Cirencester, after a few days' illness, aged 78, CHRISTOPHER BOWLEY.

October 15, at Bradninch, Devon, in his 77th year, the Rev. CHARLES SHARP, who for more than thirty years presided over the Baptist congregation in that town.

October 16, at Loughborough, aged 9 nine weeks, ELIZA, the infant daughter of Mr. T. F. WADDINGTON.

October 17, after a short illness, at his residence, Bower-place, Maidstone, in his 77th year, HENRY DOVE, Esq., R.N., much respected for his active benevolence.

October 19, after much suffering, AGNES SCARTH, Lady KELLY, the wife of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, one of her Majesty's Counsel.

October 19, in his 74th year, the Rev. WILLIAM ASH, Independent minister.

October 21, at Eltham, whilst on a visit to a friend, ELLEN, eldest daughter of Mr. BUSTING, Swan-street, Minorities.

A rather singular instance of benevolence on the part of a prosecutor has occurred at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields. A man had been committed to that prison for six months for some trifling theft from his master, and suffered his term of imprisonment. Great was his surprise, when he was about to be discharged, on being presented with £5, that had been left for him by his master, with a note expressing a wish that his future course of life would be one of honesty and virtue, to help him in which the above amount had been left.

The marriage of the Jews with Christians has been legalized in Hamburg.

#### GLEANINGS.

Father Gavazzi and Dr. Achilli purpose taking a tour through England and Scotland, in advocacy of Italian reform.

A boy who had been attending a coloured funeral, was asked on his return where he had been. He replied very quickly, "I have been a black-burying."

M. Jullien is in treaty with the East India Company for the purchase of their valuable and beautiful (!) collection of musical instruments, including gongs, tom-toms, pipes, and other instruments exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion.

Sheridan, having threatened his son Tom to cut him off with a shilling, received this retort—"Where will you get it?"

The floating island near the head of Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance "for the first time this season" at the close of last week. The extent of ground above water is considerably greater than usual, and appears to be well covered with grass.

NO SIN, NO CONFESSION.—An inquisitive priest having asked a young female her name, whilst in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, "Father, my name is not a sin."

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—A venerable woman of Preston, upwards of seventy years of age, is about to be married for the fourth time. By her first husband she had twenty-two children.

When it was remarked in company how very liberally those persons talked of what their neighbours should give away, who are least apt to give any themselves, Sidney Smith replied, "Yes, no sooner does A. fall into difficulties than B. begins to consider what C. should do for him."

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAOS.—There is a church actually existing near Bergen which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within—octagonal without. The reliefs outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of *papier mâché*, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, limewater, whey, and white of egg.

The electric telegraph has been introduced into the principal school at Bishopwearmouth, the wires being laid throughout the establishment, and the orders of the head master being instantaneously transmitted to the associates and servants!

Messrs. Peto and Betts, the contractors for the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, have issued a notice that they will not allow the sub-contractors on the line to carry on the truck system.

One of the last Exhibition trains on the Great Western line consisted of 151 carriages, containing about 5,000 persons.

The Railway Board, as constituted by 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 105, has ceased to exist; and all its powers, authorities, and duties, are now transferred to the Board of Trade.

Off Yarmouth, in the roads, a babe, borne up by its garments, was lately picked up at sea, smiling. The skipper, a Yarmouth man, has adopted this foundling of the deep.

"How," said a county court judge to a witness, "how do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?" "Because I saw him, a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trousers with a boot-jack." Verdict for defendant.

Four go-a-head young ladies—Miss Ella Irving, Miss Kate Seymour, Miss Grace Forrester, and Miss Eliza Marchmont, advertise themselves in the *Troy Whig* (U.S.) as severally in want of a husband. They will receive sealed tenders through the Post Office, post-paid, and widowers are specially notified not to apply, as the ladies do not deal in second-hand goods!

The *New York Tribune* says that the use of the new costume is greatly on the increase, and adds of the Bloomers:—"We are glad to observe a better behaviour toward them by the sovereign public. It is one benefit at least of the increased adoption of the dress. Bloomers are getting to be too general to excite surprise or ridicule."

A ludicrous misprint occurs in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* (p. 306). A writer has occasion to transcribe Dryden's celebrated portrait of a Country Parson, supposed to be a picture of Bishop Ken:—

"A parish priest was of the pilgrim train;  
An awful, reverend, and religious man.  
Of sixty years he seemed, and well might last  
To sixty more, but that he lived too fast."

The *Quarterly Review* prints the last line:—

" . . . but that he lived too fast."

The *Arbroath Guide* records the Mormonite way of paying old debts:—"A Mormon preacher recently waited on a merchant here, who had dunned him somewhat sharply. Joe Smith's disciple admitted the debt; but as to settling it, that was a very different matter. He now strictly followed the apostolic injunction: he took with him neither purse nor scrip, and never troubled himself about worldly affairs of the kind in question. He nevertheless had considered it his duty to apprise the merchant of this change in his principles—in order that he (the merchant) might give himself no further thought about the trifle of the dross which perisheth, due to him by the preacher."

The *Hampshire Independent* says:—"The great fact that the College of Winchester, with an income of £15,000 a-year, according to their own recorded evidence, educates but 70 boys, is startling enough; and it becomes more startling still when it is known that the parents of every one of the charity boys educated at Winchester College are put to an expense of full £60 per annum each.



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**AN AMERICAN HOMEWARD BOUND.**—With a fervent good-bye to the friends I leave on this side of the Atlantic, I turn my steps gladly and proudly toward my own loved Western home—toward the land wherein Man enjoys larger opportunities than elsewhere to develop the better and the worse aspects of his nature, and where evil and good have a freer course, a wider arena for their inevitable struggles, than is allowed them among the fetters and cast-iron forms of this rigid and wrinkled Old World. Doubtless, he who would be singly and wholly right, must there encounter ordeals as severe as those which here try the souls of the would-be champions of progress and liberty. But political freedom, such as white men enjoy in the United States, and the mass do not enjoy in Europe, not even in Britain, is a basis for confident and well-grounded hope; the running stream, though turbid, tends ever to self-purification; the obstructed, stagnant pool grows daily more dark and loathsome. Believing most firmly in the ultimate and perfect triumph of good over evil, I rejoice in the existence and diffusion of that liberty which, while it intensifies the contest, accelerates the consummation. Neither blind to her errors, nor a pander to her vices, I rejoice to feel that every hour henceforth till I see her shores must lessen the distance which divides me from my country, whose advantages and blessings this four months' absence has taught me to appreciate more clearly, and to prize more deeply, than before. With a glow of unwonted rapture, I see our stately vessel's prow turned toward the setting sun, and strive to realize, that only some ten days separate me from those I know and love best on earth. Hark! the last gun announces that the mail-boat has left us, and that we are fairly afloat on our ocean-journey; the shores of Europe recede from our vision; the watery waste is all around us; and now, with God above and death below, our gallant bark and her clustered company together brave the dangers of the mighty deep. May Infinite Mercy watch over our onward path, and bring us safely to our several homes; for to die away from home and kindred seems one of the saddest calamities that could befall me. This mortal tenement would rest uneasily in an ocean shroud; this spirit reluctantly resign that tenement to the chill and pitiless brine; these eyes close regretfully on the stranger skies and bleak inhospitality of the sullen and stormy main. No! let me see once more the scenes so well remembered and beloved; let me grasp, if but once again, the hand of friendship, and hear the thrilling accents of proved affection; and when, sooner or later, the hour of mortal agony shall come, let my last gaze be fixed on eyes that will not forget me when I am gone, and let my ashes repose in that congenial soil which, however I may there be esteemed or hated, is still

"My own green land for ever!"

—Horace Greely.

**HAMLET'S TOMB.**—A trip from Copenhagen to Elsinore took us through two of these royal residences, that are about to pass into other hands, viz. Friedensburg, about 22 miles from Copenhagen, and Marienlust, at Elsinore. Marienlust is a desolate place in April, but most beautiful when its trees, garden, and statues are decked in summer's garb. Situated on a declivity sloping to the sea, the little chateau looks out upon the clear waters of the Sound glistening with sharp reflections in the sunlight, and bounded on the horizon by the pleasant hills of the Swedish coast. On one side the stronghold of Kronborg, which defends the passage of the Sound, rears its Elizabethan towers, whilst in the distance behind glistens the white house of Helmsborg in Sweden, crowned by an ancient tower frowning in dark tones on the surrounding country. The innumerable shipping that stud the waters increase the charm of a landscape unsurpassed in the beauty of its hues, the variety of its component parts, and the brilliancy of its colours. Turning for an instant from this pleasing picture, a different one presents itself. In a shady nook, away from the sea, the eye rests on a pleasant grove of trees. There, in a sequestered spot, near a brawling, limpid stream, stands the tomb of Hamlet. 'Tis a little mound of earth, on the top of which stands a small obelisk. This obelisk, formed of stones neatly superposed, resembles a section of a cone. No inscription breaks the mystery of the place, and the mind wanders undisturbed in Shaksperian dreams, and such reveries as moss and lichen can create. The ghost of the Prince of Denmark has never frightened the peaceful inhabitants of Marienlust, and to this may be ascribed the unbelief of Elsinore gossips, that Hamlet ever lived in aught but the imagination of our best-known dramatist.—*Daily News.*

[Advertisement.]—**HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS**—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Haise stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Haise's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Haise particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Haise's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

While a considerable increase of business, both as regards the number and amount of transactions, has taken place in the Stock Market since our last, the prices of the leading securities have undergone scarcely any change. At the moment of our writing, they are at exactly the same quotation as at this time ten nights, and the total amount of fluctuation during the week, has not exceeded  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The settlement of the account, on Thursday, led to the failure of a broker, who had engaged for £200,000, Consols; otherwise it went off without any remarkable incidents. There is a disposition amongst the leading speculators, to operate for a rise, but the very uncertain issue of continental politics, together with the gloomy character of the news from the Cape has insured for the time an unusual degree of caution in hazarding capital in any security which depends on the fickle chances of the French President, or the characteristic uncertainties of border warfare. The following has been the

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Ct.						
Annuities...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	262	262	262	261	262	262
Bank Stock ..	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.	213	213	213 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excheq. Bills..	51 pm.	52 p.m.	54 pm.	54 pm.	54 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds..	58 p.m.	58 p.m.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.
Long Annuity.	7 x d	6 15-16	7 x d	6 15-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 16-16

The investigation into the affairs of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company has been commenced since our last, and has disclosed some very damaging facts. The liabilities are now stated to exceed the assets by the enormous sum of £400,000, to meet which it is stated that a call of £40 or £50 per share will have to be made on the shareholders. One of the shareholders has magnanimously put down his name for £100,000, remarking that it would be useless and cruel to press his poorer co-proprietors for their share of the liabilities.

In the Foreign Stock Market, the declension of Mexican and Spanish Bonds are the only changes calling for notice. There is very little activity, and no inducements are held out for speculation. Brazilian Old Five per Cents., 86; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., 43; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 91  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Four per Cents., Certificates, 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican, 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, for account, 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peruvian Deferred, 41; Portuguese Five per Cents. (Brazil Guarantee), 85; Ditto, Four per Cents., 32  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spanish Active Five per Cents., 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Venezuela Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 31  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Deferred, 11.

The Share Market has been much duller, but the traffic returns show no decrease. This, however, is not expected to last beyond the present week, by which time the influence of the Exhibition will be gone.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of the calculation:—

	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price .. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ yield percent.	3 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three per Cent. Reduced .....	3 2 2
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 98	3 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock (div. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum) .....	3 10 1
India Stock (div. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum) .....	4 0 0
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. day) 53s. pm.	3 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 5 per cent. per an.)	4 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	4 18 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum) .....	3 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum) .....	4 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum) .....	4 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum) .....	5 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Eastern* Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) .....	4 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) .....	4 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil .....	87
Do. Account .....	97	Equador .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	97	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	90
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New .....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent. ..	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities .....	6 15-16	Granada .....	16
Bank Stock .....	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican Spr. et. new	27
India Stock .....	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portuguese .....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
June .....	54 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds .....	59 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 17.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1851.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	28,454,780
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	14,421,405
Silver Bullion .....	33,375
	£28,453,780
	£28,454,780

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve .....	8,102,791
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	9,798,421
Other Deposits .....	8,683,515
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,212,848
	£37,280,575
	£37,280,575

Dated the 16th day of October, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPTS.

ADCOCK, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Manchester, hotel keeper, November 7 and 24: solicitors, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Street, Manchester.

LAW, GEORGE, Waltham Abbey, Essex, linen draper, October 29, November 25: solicitor, Mr. Byron, Tokenhouse-yard, City.

MARRIOTT, JOSEPH, Gracechurch-street, City, Italian warehousemen, October 25, November 25: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, City.

NILBOUR, GEORGE FREDERICK, Slough, Buckinghamshire, music seller, October 23, November 24: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, City.

WHITAKER, JAMES, and CROWTHER, JOSEPH, Buntingthorpe, Yorkshire, stuff dyers, November 3, December 1: solicitors, Mr. Courtenay, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Sutcliffe, Sowerby-bridge; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compion, Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LATTO, JAMES, Dundee, draper, October 23, November 13.

M'KECHNIE, DANIEL, Paisley, manufacturer, October 21, November 10.

MORTON, ARCHIBALD, GEORGE, and DAVID, Glasgow, soap manufacturers, October 24, November 21.

WALKER, CHARLES, Kilmuir, writer, October 23, November 95.

## DIVIDENDS.

John Hall, Brighton, victualler, first div. of 1s. 10d., October 18, and three subsequent Saturdays; at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street—Robert Hamshar, Lotts, Essex, miller, first div. of 1s. 7d., October 18, and three subsequent Saturdays; at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street—Amos Hayton, Thame, clerk, third div. of 1s. 4d., October 18, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street—John Horrocks, Liverpool and Seacombe, grocer, first div. of 1s., any Wednesday; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—David Johnstone, Manchester, ironkeeper, first and final div. of 6d., any Tuesday; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—William Lax, Darlington, Durham, land surveyor, first div. of 1s. 1d., any Saturday; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Edward New, and Frederick New, High-street, Aldgate, stationers, first div. of 3d., October 18, and three subsequent Saturdays—Charles Roope, Liverpool, wine merchant, first div. of 1s. 4d., any Wednesday; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—George Sayce, Heywood, Lancashire, grocer, first and final div. of 4s. 1d., any Tuesday; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Rishangles Chapel, Rishangles, Suffolk.  
Petworth Congregational Church, Petworth, Sussex.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GORDON, JAMES WILLIAM, Cullum-street, City, and Church-row, Litchfield, wine merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

CAIRNS, EDWARD, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn merchant, November 6, December 2: solicitors, Mr. Addison, Gloucester, and Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

COOPER, CHARLES, High-street, Wandsworth, grocer, October 30, November 27: solicitor, Mr. Welborne, Tooley-street.

DRANK, JOHN, Liverpool, chemist, November 3, December 8: solicitor, Mr. Peel, Liverpool.



DOVE, JACOB, Leeds, currier, November 7, December 8 : solicitor, Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

HAYNES, GEORGE, Leek, Staffordshire, dealer, November 6 and 27 : solicitors, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool, and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

HOWARD, SIMON EMANUEL, and STONE, THOMAS, Norwich, builders, October 30, and November 27 : solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Wheatley, Southampton-buildings, and Miller and Son, Norwich.

JEANARD, ROBERT WILLIAM, jun., Oxford-street, carpenter, October 31, and November 28 : solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes and Co., Chancery-lane.

MARRIOTT, JOSEPH, Gracechurch-street, City, Italian warehouseman, October 25, and November 27 : solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and Berkeley, Lincoln's-Inn.

NIBBOUR, GEORGE FREDERICK, Slough, Buckinghamshire, music seller, October 23, and November 24 : solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, City.

STOKES, JOHN, jun., Sowerby, Yorkshire, tea dealer, November 3, and December 1 : solicitors, Messrs. Sutcliffe, Sowerby-bridge, near Halifax, and Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

TILL, ROBERT, Worcester, grocer, November 1 and 24 : solicitors, Messrs. Rea, Worcester, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ALLAN, WILLIAM, jun., Edinburgh, wholesale provision merchant, October 28, and November 25.

FYFE, DAVID, Dundee, draper, October 27, November 17.

STOCKS, DAVID, Collieston, farmer, by Kilmarnock, farmer, October 27, November 17.

WILKIE, GEORGE, jun., Cowdenlaw, near Dysart, horse dealer, October 27, November 24.

## DIVIDENDS.

Goody and M'Kee, Hull, millers, 2nd div. of 3d., Oct. 21, and any subsequent day, at Young's, Leeds—Kendall and Co., Leeds, grocers, 1st div. of 1s. 4d., Oct. 21, at Young's, Leeds.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, October 20.

The supply of English Wheat was small this morning from Essex, but fair from Kent, and the sale slow (the condition generally being indifferent) at 1s. per qr. reduction upon last Monday's prices. Foreign fully as dear, with a retail demand for consumption; but there was rather less doing for exportation, sellers holding at prices too high for business. Flour very dull. Barley, particularly fine malting samples, readier sale. Beans without alteration. White Peas 1s. to 5s. per qr. higher, and Maple and Grey fully as dear. The arrivals of Oats were moderate, and good fresh Corn sold pretty freely to consumers at last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes firm.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, October 20.

To-day's market was again somewhat extensively supplied with Foreign Beasts; but the arrivals of that description of stock from our own grazing districts exhibited a decided falling-off in number. Their general quality, however, was good. As Newgate and Leadenhall were well cleared of their late country supplies, the Beef trade ruled steady at, in most instances, an advance on the currencies of Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. The prime Scotch realized 3s. 8d., and a good clearance was readily effected. A fair average time-of-year supply of Sheep was on sale, both as respects number and quality. All breeds commanded a steady, though by no means brisk, inquiry, at fully last week's quotations. The prime old Downs readily produced 4s. per 8lbs. The number of Calves was very moderate, but quite equal to the wants of the trade. In prices we have no change to notice. We had rather more doing in Pigs, the quotations of which advanced quite 2d. per 8lbs.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal ..... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.  
Mutton ..... 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d. | Pork ..... 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday .... 835 ..... 3,002 ..... 200 ..... 310  
Monday .... 4,682 ..... 26,720 ..... 267 ..... 590

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 20.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.  
Middleling do 2 4 .. 2 6 | Mid. ditto .. 2 10 .. 3 4  
Prime large 2 8 .. 2 10 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 10  
Prime small 2 0 .. 2 2 | Veal ..... 2 6 .. 3 6  
Large Pork 2 0 .. 3 4 | Small Pork .. 3 6 .. 3 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Towards the close of last week rather more business was transacted in Irish Butter, but the demand was chiefly confined to Cork and the finest descriptions. Prices were stationary, except for fine quality, which was the turn in favour of sellers. The best Foreign was more saleable, and 2s. per cwt. dearer. Bacon was in request. The supplies were not equal to the wants of the trade. The little of Irish and Hambro' that arrived sold promptly at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. There were sellers for the next four weeks at 46, and for November to January at 44s. per cwt., on board, and very few buyers. Hams of prime quality were scarce and wanted. Lard was slightly easier to sell.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, October 20.—Our trade is good and steady, and fine things in newly-made Butter are worth rather more money.

Dorset, fine weekly ..... 92s. to 94s. per cwt.  
Ditto, middling ..... 70s. to 84s. "  
Devon ..... 84s. to 88s. "  
Fresh ..... 9s. to 12s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, October 20.—The value of the choicer qualities of Mid and East Kent Hops is fully maintained, but inferior descriptions are a slow sale at a trifling reduction in price.

Sussex Pockets ..... 112s. to 128s.  
Weald of Kent ..... 128s. to 145s.  
Mid and East Kent ..... 140s. to 230s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, October 20.—Trade at the Waterside has commenced exceedingly heavy. Up to this morning we have had no arrivals from Yorkshire or Scotland. Our market is amply supplied from Kent and Essex. Potatoes are of very good quality; and, from every appearance, will range lower this winter than usual. The following are this day's quotations:—

Kent Regents ..... 55s. to 60s. per ton.  
Do. Shaws ..... 50s. to 55s.  
Essex Regents ..... 50s. to 60s.  
Do. Shaws ..... 45s. to 55s.

## HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Oct. 18.

At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow Hay .. Smithfield. Cumberland. Whitechapel.  
Clover Hay .... 55s. to 75s. 55s. to 77s. 54s. to 75s.  
Straw ..... 65s. to 87s. 65s. to 87s. 65s. to 80s.  
..... 20s. 28s. 21s. 29s. 20s. 28s.

## SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, October 20.

The operations in the Seed market were on quite a retail scale, and no change requiring notice took place. There was a large supply of new Canaryseed, which caused the article to hang rather heavily on hand; but prices were not generally quoted lower than before. Tares were rather pressing offered, without leading to extensive sales.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.  
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..... £8 10s. to £10 0s.

Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £- to £-  
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.  
Rapeseed, (per last) ..... new £21 to £22 ..... old £- to £-  
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.  
Mustard (per bushel) white ..... 7s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.  
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 24s.  
Canary (per quarter) new ..... 42s. to 43s.; fine 44s. to 45s.  
Tares, Winter, per bush ..... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal  
Caraway (per cwt.) ..... new 31s. to 33s.; fine 34s.  
Turnip, white (per bush) ..... s. to -s.; do. Swedish, -s. to -s.  
Cloverseed ..... red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 35s. to 50s.  
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 35s. to 45s.  
Linseed (per qr.) ..... Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.  
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.  
Rape Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.  
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.  
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

## TALLOW, MONDAY, October 20.

Owing to the large stock on hand, 38,387 casks, and the prospect of heavy arrivals, there being now 40,000 casks on passage from St. Petersburg, our market is in a very inactive state, and prices are again lower.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 9d. to 38s.; and old, 37s. 0d. to 37s. 3d. Town Tallow has fallen to 37s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs. Last week the imports were 2,414, the deliveries 2,317 casks.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 25,288	Casks. 31,931	Casks. 41,488	Casks. 36,790	Casks. 38,387
Price of Y. C. ...	46s. 6d. to 45s. 0d.	45s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.	44s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.	43s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.	42s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,397	2,508	2,849	2,321	2,317
Do. from 1st June	33,030	37,738	31,753	31,636	33,163
Arrived last week	1,836	6,150	755	11,857	2,413
Do. from 1st June	59,219	63,138	47,768	45,792	35,047
Price of Town ...	48s. 0d. to 47s. 6d.	47s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.	46s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.	45s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.	44s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.

WOOL, CRY, Monday.—The market is very steady, and the improvement of the last two or three weeks is well maintained, being equal to 6 or 7 per cent. The news from Sydney, as to the absconding of shepherds, is important in considering the question of future supplies. The imports of Wool into London during the past week were 368 bales from Germany, 7 from Belgium, and 1,017 from Sydney.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Scotch.—There still continues a limited demand for all kinds of Wool; but, holders being firm, prices are well supported.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	9 0	10 0
White Highland do. ....	12 0	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ..... 11 0	12 0	
Do. do. washed ..... 11 6	13 0	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ..... 12 0	14 0	
Do. do. washed ..... 13 0	16 6	
White Cheviot do. do. ....	22 0	24 0
Imports for the week ..... 324 bags.		
Previously this year ..... 8,042 do.		

POREX.—The near approach of the London public sales—to begin on the 23rd instant—prevents anything being done by private contract; at least to any extent.

Imports for the week ..... 679 bales.  
Previously this year ..... 60,191 "

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 30s. 9d. to -s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to -s. 0d.; foreign, 33s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £41; Spanish, £38 0s.; Sperm £85 to £-; bagged £84; South Sea, £31 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £33 10s. to £- 0s.; do. coloured, £32; Cod, £36 10s. to £40; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £10; Palm, £29, 6s.

## COAL MARKET, Monday, October 20.

A dull market, at the rates of Friday. Holywell Main, -s. 0d.; West Hartley, -s. 0d.; North Percy Hartley, -s. 0d.; South Hartley, -s. 0d.; Hetton's, 16s. 6d.; Stewart's, 16s. 3d.; Tees, -s. 0d.; Haswell, 16s. 6d.; Lambton's, -s. 0d.; Braddell's, 16s. 0d.; Kellie's, 16s. 0d.; Wylton's, 15s. 0d.; Eden, -s. 0d.; Whitworth's, -s. 0d.; Exon, -s. 6d.; Richmond's, -s. 0d.; Adelaide's 15s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, -s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, -s. 0d.; Durham, -s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, 15s. 6d.; Cassop's, -s. 0d.; Reeper's, -s. 0d.; Brown's Deanery, -s. 0d.; Belmont's, -s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 178; left from last day, 56; total, 234.

## COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has opened without spirit, in consequence of the large quantities brought forward, and although prices are not declared lower, yet last week's currency has scarcely been supported. 750 hds. West India sold, Barbadoes, in public sale, 33s. to 39s. 6d. 4,500 bags Mauritius offered in public sale; about 3,500 sold; prices ranged from 28s. 6d. to 32s. About 4,000 bags Bengal found buyers in public sale, chiefly 32s. to 40s. 6d. 4,000 bags Madras were offered, and all bought in 31s. to 31s. 6d. In foreign a fair amount of business done at about previous rates. A cargo of Hananah floated for a near port, at 21s.; and a cargo of Bahia (650 cases), at 17s.; and 3,400 bags of brown Pernams, at 28s. 6d., duty, 14s., to be allowed. Refined steady; grocery lumps, 41s. 6d. to 49s.; low qualities scarce.

COFFEE.—This article has been dull to-day, and prices are fully 6d. lower. Good ordinary native Ceylon sold at 40s. 6d. in public sale and by private contract. 250 casks plantation Ceylon sold in public sale chiefly at 48s. to 54s.

TEA.—The market is dull. Anxiety is evinced for the opening price of the new season Congou just arrived, but none declared on 'Change.

RICE has a dull appearance. 3,000 bags Bengal offered in public sale, and bought in at 8s. to 10s. 6d.; a part subsequently sold.

INDIGO, (11th day).—The tone of the market was decidedly not so good, but the proprietors pretty generally refused to take lower prices, and large parcels were bought in. 7,500 chests have now been sold, 6,000 chests withdrawn, and 2,850 chests bought in.

COTTON continues dull; no sales reported.

TALLOW.—The market has been very dull; 37s. 9d. new, 37s. old.

RUM.—No alteration in prices, but the demand is very limited.

SUNDRIES.—Jamaica Ginger sold 40s. to 77s.; Calicut sold 28s. 6d. to 30s.; African sold 23s. 6d. to 24s.; Tapioca chiefly bought in 2½d. to 5½d.; Jamaica Ginger partly sold at 3½d. to 4d. Ivory sold £13 10s. to £33 15s.; Tortoise-shell sold 29s. to 34s.; Deer Horn sold 31s. to 43s. 6d.; Ebony sold £4 2s. 6d. to £5; India Rubber bought in 9d. to 1s.; Gutta Percha bought in 9d.; Singapore Mother-of-Pearl Shells bought in 90s. 6d. to 95s.

In other articles no material alteration, but there is less general activity in the markets than on Tuesday last.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, a Youth as JUNIOR ASSISTANT, one who would make himself generally useful, and who can have an unexceptionable character. Apply to Mr. Palfrey, Deal, if by letter, pre-paid.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.—These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

Prepared and sold wholesale only by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all chemists and druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 1½d., per box, with directions.

## THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELE-

BRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

## HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure

for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimborne, May 21, 1845.

## "To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Kingwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint. "A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farrington-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

## HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are so licited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

## LETTER I.

## PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring



up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism! They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

**REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,** a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfittedness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

NEVER BEFORE THE Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.

STUART DE DECIES,

"Dromank, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."



(Cure No. 1,608.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,  
August 27th, 1849.

"Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.

"ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry; Sutter; & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

## DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 2d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.**—In submitting this SARSAPARILLA to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound SARSAPARILLA of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulency, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatin, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on the doloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds, —and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

## BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's SARSAPARILLA is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.



# THE LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY:

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

WITH A GUARANTEE FUND £50,000.

HEAD OFFICES, No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

## TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN OLDING, Esq., Clement's-lane.  
THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., Drury-lane.

HENRY TUCKER, Esq., Stamford-hill.  
EDWARD SWAINNE, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.

## DIRECTORS.

PETER BROAD, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's-bush.  
THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Temple.  
JOSH. DAVIS, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Providence House, Hackney.  
GEO. STANLEY HINCHLIFF, Esq., St. Peter's, Hammersmith.  
JOHN S. MARGETSON, Esq., Cheapside, and Peckham.

BENJAMIN WIGG HICKLING, Esq., 9, Noble-street, and Norwood.  
GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Holborn, and Brixton.  
CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and Hackney.  
JOSEPH TUCKER, Esq., Gresham-street, and Woodford.  
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Westminster, and Notting-hill.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THOMAS BEVILL PRACOCK, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus. | E. PYE SMITH, Esq., F.R.C.S., Billiter-square.

## AUDITORS.

WILLIAM HOPWOOD, Esq., Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row. | J. FARRINGTON, Esq., 16, King-street, City.  
EDWIN FOX, Esq., St. Helen's-place.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. FINCH & SHEPHERD, Moorgate-street. | JOS. MUSKETT YETTS, Esq., Gray's-inn.

## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

All policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud.

The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Policies issued by the Society render to employers security for fidelity far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpeached) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.

Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

## LOANS GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

Aug. 29th, 1851.

(By order),

H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

## NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

FRESH COPIES of all the best NEW WORKS continue to be added to

## MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY

As freely as Subscribers may require them.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per annum. First-class Country Subscription, TWO GUINEAS and upwards according to the number of Volumes required. Literary Institutions and Book Societies supplied on liberal terms.

For Prospectuses, apply to CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

## UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

## THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

252, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, AND FRENCH SYRUPS.

**FRENCH CHOCOLATE.**—Of all the vegetable productions which enter into the human dietary, that of Cocoa is the best; the best form of prepared Cocoa is that of Chocolate, and that manufactured by the Paris Chocolate Company has been unanimously pronounced by far the best exhibited at the Crystal Palace. Breakfast Chocolate in pots, which requires no boiling, also in Tablets, plain or perfumed. Eating Chocolate—Penny Sticks, Medallions, Pastilles, and Bonbons, in endless variety, flavoured to every taste, and put up in fancy boxes. These are invaluable to Travellers, Excursionists, and all who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food, not requiring a fluid to assist its passage, as sandwiches do. The same as exhibited at No. 30, Class 3, South Western Gallery; Manufactured at No. 873, Class 6, Machine-room, English Division; and sold at the Central Refreshment Court, Great Exhibition.

## CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Santé fin (Exhibition Quality) per lb.	2s. 0d.	Chocolat Espagnol .....	4s. 0d.
" de Santé surfin .....	2s. 6d.	" Superfin .....	5s. 0d.
" de Santé surfin au Caraque .....	3s. 0d.	Refranchissant au lait d'Amande .....	5s. 0d.
Fin à la Vanille .....	3s. 0d.	" extra fin .....	6s. 0d.
Caraque à la Vanille .....	4s. 0d.	Batons de Santé fin .....	0s. 1d.
Extra fin, à double Vanille (Exhibition Quality) ..	5s. 0d.	" à la Vanille .....	0s. 2d.
" à triple Vanille .....	6s. 0d.	Railway Pastilles (½ lb. boxes) .....	1s. 0d.

Statuettes, Animaux, &c.

**FRENCH SYRUPS** are preparations from the choicest fruits, mingled with proper proportions of sugar, carefully purified and refined. The fruit syrups are anti-alcoholic, and when mixed with cold or soda water, produce a beverage, which, for cheapness and purity, exhilarating and refreshing qualities, richness and delicacy of flavour, stands unrivalled.

SYRUPS, in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. each:—

Current,	Orange,	Pine-apple,	Almond,	Raspberry Vinegar
Cherry,	Lemon,	Orange-peel,	Cinnamon,	Punch Syrup,
Raspberry,	Gum,	Lemon-peel,	Peppermint,	Noyaux Syrup.

Punch and Noyaux are the only Syrups containing alcoholic properties. The much-esteemed Bavaoise beverage is obtained by mixing the Almond Syrup with hot milk.

**BONBONS WITH VANILLE.**—Pralinés, Nougat, Crème, Liqueur, Pistaches, Nonpareille blanche, Couleur, et Cristallises, Pate de Pistaches, Chataignes, Caramels.

Observe the labels bearing the name and address as above, with the initials T. B. P. Sold by respectable Grocers, Chemists, and Confectioners, in all parts of the kingdom.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to Mr. SANDERS, Wholesale Department.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, EYEBROWS, &c.?

**THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon** Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE during the last seven years, is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented; and sufficient for three months' use will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by Miss Ellen Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

## GENUINE TESTIMONIALS.

"I had been bald for years; your Niukrene has quite restored my hair."—Henry Watkins, Colney, Herts.

"I have used your Niukrene three weeks, and am happy to inform you that a full moustache is growing."—J. Hammond, Naas, Ireland.

"My hair was turning grey rapidly; it has effectually checked it, and I have new hair growing."—R. Elkins, Surgeon.

"It is the best nursery preparation I ever used."—Mrs. Rose, Chesham.

For the nursery, NIUKRENE is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infant's hair.

## LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear

liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, &c.) will find this Dye perfect in every respect, and that "none but itself can be its parallel." Price 3s., sent post free by post for 42 postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Professor Ryan says:—"Your dye is the only pure and perfect one I have ever analysed; the neutral principle is decidedly better than all others."

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR!

"Know then thyself, nor God presume to scan,  
The proper study of mankind, is man."—POPE.

**THE SECRET ART** of delineating the true character of individuals from the peculiarities of their handwriting has many years been practised by MISS DEAN with astonishing success. Her startling revelations are both full and detailed, occupying several pages of paper, the style of portrayal differing from anything hitherto attempted. All persons wishing to know themselves or their friends by means of this extraordinary and interesting science, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, or the supposed age, to Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, Argyle-square, London (enclosing thirteen penny postage-stamps), and they will receive in a few days a vivid description of the mental and moral qualities, talents, tastes, affections, virtues, and failings, &c., of the writer, with many things hitherto unsuspected. Every communication is treated confidentially, and will be returned when required.

Fifteenth Edition, price 7s.

**FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE** to LOVERS and HUSBANDS, SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. A most important book for all young people, and has been favourably reviewed by the public press generally. Sent post-free by Miss DEAN, on receipt of fourteen penny postage-stamps.

"A very compact little volume, and contains good advice on affairs of the heart."—*Essex Herald*.

Eighth Edition, price 2s.

**THE TOILET COMPANION.** An immense collection of valuable attested Recipes, for Perfumery, Hair-oils, Pomades, Hair-dyes, Tooth-powders, Depilatories, and every other requisite of the Toilet of the Lady or Gentleman. Sent post-free for twenty-six postage-stamps.

Address, Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, Argyle-square, London.

## BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR.

WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of MISS DEAN'S CRINILINE, which has a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from Ten till One.

For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

Persons are cautioned against imitations of this preparation under French and other ridiculous names, by persons envious of its success.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Criniline for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Criniline."—Mr. Gray, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Criniline, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

## CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS!

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of 14 postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

## AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

**THE PUBLIC** are admitted, *without charge*, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Missionary Society, Museum, and to the splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry on view, from Eight in the morning till Eight at night, at BENETFINK and CO.'S Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongery, 89 and 90, Cheapside, London. The splendid Stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated wares, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea Urns, Tea Trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. In short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the Cottage.

At this Establishment you cannot be deceived, every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an Eight-roomed House for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but, as we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites:—

Hall Lamp, 10s. 6d.; Umbrella Stand, 4s. 6d.	15 0
Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards	5 6
Set of polished Steel Fire-irons	3 6
Brass Toast-stand, 1s. 6d.; Fire Guards, 1s. 6d.	3 0
Bronzed and polished Steel Scroll Fender	8 6
Polished Steel Fire-irons, bright pan	5 6
Ornamental Japanned Scuttle and Scoop	4 6
Best Bed-room Fender, and polished Steel Fire-irons	7 0
Two Bed-room Fenders, and Two sets Fire-irons	7 6
Set of Four Black-tin Dish Covers	11 6
Bread Grater, 6d.; Tin Candlestick, 9d.	1 3
Tea Kettle, 2s. 6d.; Gridiron, 1s.	3 6
Frying Pan, 1s.; Meat Chopper, 1s. 6d.	2 6
Coffee Pot, 1s.; Colander, 1s.; Dust Pan, 6d.	2 6
Fish Kettle, 4s.; Fish Slice, 6d.	4 6
Flour Box, 8d.; Pepper Box, 4d.	1 0
Three Tinned-iron Saucepans	5 0
Oval Boiling Pot, 3s. 6d.; Set of Skewers, 4d.	4 0
Three Spoons, 9d.; Tea Pot and Tray, 3s.	3 9
Toasting Fork	0 6

£5 0 0

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices; and all orders from £5 and upwards will be forwarded carriage free to any part of the kingdom.

Note, therefore, the address—

## BENETFINK and COMPANY,

89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE, and 1, IRONMONGER-LANE;

And if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully, visit this establishment.



## USEFUL HOUSEHOLD WORKS.

(OFFICES, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.)

Published by HOULSTON and STONEMAN,  
65, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## THE FAMILY FRIEND,

An Established Magazine, published upon the First and Fifteenth of Every Month, price Twopence. Thirty-two pages, beautifully printed, and neatly covered.

The following is a type of THE OPINION formed of THE FAMILY FRIEND, and expressed by upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS:—

"We know of no Miscellany more deserving of wide-spread circulation than the *Family Friend*. It is emphatically the Magazine for a FAMILY. Its pages present something for all; there is no member of the domestic circle forgotten, and no class of society overlooked. It is itself a *Gentleman's Magazine*, a *Lady's Magazine*, a *Servant's Magazine*, and a *Working Man's Friend*. It is a *Mother's Magazine*, a *Youth's Magazine*, and a *Child's Companion*. It is, as its title directly declares, a 'Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science.' We have received it into our home circle with great pleasure, for it is not only a Family Visitor, but really a *Family Friend*."

THE WORK MAY BE HAD COMPLETE, UP TO THE END OF JUNE, 1851, IN FOUR VOLUMES, PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH, BEAUTIFULLY BOUND.

\* \* These Volumes contain the Celebrated PRIZE ENIGMAS and their Solutions, respecting which extraordinary competition has occurred. The Editor announces his intention of offering, at Christmas next, a Prize of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for the best Solution of an ENIGMA to be competed for by GENTLEMEN; FIFTY GUINEAS for the Solution of another Enigma to be competed for by LADIES; and TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS for an Enigma to be competed for by JUVENILES of both sexes. Further particulars will be given in the numbers of THE FRIEND.

THE FOURTH VOLUME CONTAINS A QUADRUPLE INDEX TO THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES, EMBODYING ABOUT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED REFERENCES TO MATTERS OF EVERY-DAY USEFULNESS: THE WORK FORMS A MOST PERFECT ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The fair Readers of the FAMILY FRIEND will find the following Elegant Designs in FANCY NEEDLEWORK in the following Numbers of the Work:—

VOL. I.		Cheese Cloth —	
Round D'Oyley .....	No. 2	"Cheese" .....	No. 24
Knitted Lace .....		Cheese Serviette .....	
Crochet Cuffs — sofa .....	No. 3	"Stilton" .....	
Covering .....			
Table Cover — Lamp .....	No. 4	VOL. III.	
Mat .....		Globe Fish Globe Mat .....	No. 26
Sofa or Carriage Pillow .....	No. 5	Octagon Chair Cover .....	
Crochet Edge .....		Round d'Oyley Knitted Purse .....	No. 28
Convolutus Mat for Flower Vase .....	No. 6	Baby's Boot .....	
Point de Bruxelles Collar .....		An Open-work Knitted Sock .....	No. 30
Carriage Bag .....	No. 7	Modern Point Lace .....	No. 32
Baby's Knitted Sock .....		Knitted Mitten .....	
Neapolitan Pattern Tidy .....	No. 8	Knitted Spencer .....	No. 34
Knitted Collar à la Grecque .....		Netted Tidy .....	
Lady's and Gentleman's Nightcaps .....	No. 9	Hyacinth Glass Mat .....	No. 36
Superb Table Cover in Patchwork .....	No. 10	Knitted Toilet Cover .....	
Lady's Polka .....			
Winter Cap, Neck Tie, and Under Sleeves .....	No. 11	VOL. IV.	
Braid Patterns .....		D'Oyley for a Spirit Stand .....	No. 38
Child's Polka .....	No. 12	Knitted Pattern for Curtains .....	
		Lady's Netted Cap .....	
		Screen for a Flower Pot and Saucer .....	No. 40
		D'Oyley No. IV. ....	
		Tulip-shaped Mat for a Toilette Bottle .....	No. 42
		Musnud for a Sofa .....	
		Patchwork Designs .....	No. 43
		Net for the Hair, with Gold Border .....	No. 44
		Child's Open-knit Sock .....	
		Knitted Toilet Cushion or Ottoman, Sexagon Shape .....	No. 46
		Netted Mitten .....	
		A Cover for a Foot-stool or Sofa Pillow .....	No. 48
		A Blind Tassel Cover .....	

Each Design is illustrated by a WOOD ENGRAVING, so that Crochet Workers may see the Pattern before commencing it.—The Numbers may be had separately, price Two-pence each; but purchasers are recommended to obtain the volumes, which are filled with practical matters of every-day use. Price 2s. 6d. each.

## THE FAMILY TUTOR

AND SCHOOL COMPANION:

Commenced on the 1st of January, 1851, and appears on the 1st and 15th of each Month, in Parts price 2d. each, uniform with the "Family Friend."

THE FAMILY TUTOR, as its name implies, is a Work of a highly instructive character, and realizes, as far as can be accomplished in print, the advantages of a PRIVATE TUTOR to every reader—a Tutor whose teachings are lively, kind, and comprehensible, making the acquirement of knowledge a PLEASURE, not a TASK.

The First Volume contains—

A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Improved and Simplified.  
FAMILIAR LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.  
TALES OF HISTORY AND OF TRAVEL.  
ZOOLOGY.  
THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF MANKIND.  
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.  
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA OF THE MONTHS.  
MATHEMATICAL, GEOMETRICAL, ARITHMETICAL, AND OTHER PROBLEMS.  
ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISES.  
"THE TUTOR AND HIS PUPILS," being Answers to Educational Questions; and a VARIED MISCELLANY.

\* \* The First Volume of the "Family Tutor" is now ready, elegantly bound, price 2s. 6d.

THE TUTOR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, contained in the above Volume, is illustrated by Wood Engravings, by which a dry and difficult study is rendered singularly interesting.

Price 1s., crown 8vo, cloth boards,

FAMILY PASTIME,  
OR, HOMES MADE HAPPY:

Consisting of entirely Original Anagrams, Enigmas, Charades, Conundrums, Fire-side Games, Practical Puzzles, &c. &c., together with their Solutions; for which PRIZES to the AMOUNT OF FIFTY GUINEAS have been awarded by the Editor of the "FAMILY FRIEND."

\* \* The above Works may be obtained of Booksellers everywhere. Where any difficulty occurs, they may be received by post direct from the Office, by remitting Sixpence in addition to the price of each Volume.

Post office Orders for Advertisements or Books to be made payable to JOHN BENNETT, 69, Fleet-street, London.

London; HOULSTON and STONEMAN, and all Booksellers,

EIGHTH THOUSAND.—New and Complete Edition.

One Guinea.

"For those who can purchase but ONE Commentary, certainly no one can equal it."—Rev. F. Clowes.

In one handsome volume, crown 4to, 1,400 pages, with Maps and Plates,

## THE CONDENSED COMMENTARY

and Family Exposition of the Holy Bible, by Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. Containing the most approved Readings and Marginal References, with upwards of 30,000 Notes, embodying the most valuable criticisms of Alsworth, Patrick, Louth, Whitby, Poole, Henry, Gill, Scott, Clarke, Doddridge, Guyse, Macknight, Campbell, &c., &c., and other Criticisms gleaned from Leigh, Parkhurst, Horne, Bloomfield, Townsend, Calmet, Harmer, S. Burder, and other biblical labourers, the whole forming a portable volume of great elegance and utility, with many Original Notes and Reflections for family use never before published.

\* \* A Specimen of the Work, with a List of the Recommendations of Clergymen and Ministers, and the Notices of the Public Press, may be had, Post free, upon application to the Publishers.

Also, Complete in One Volume, price 10s. 6d. cloth, or, in Two Volumes, 12s.,

## COBBIN'S CHILD'S COMMENTATOR

On the Holy Scriptures. A new and beautiful edition, illustrated with many superior Engravings.

"A book eminently attractive to the young. It is valuable as omitting nothing in the whole range of biblical knowledge that can be considered important."—*Union Magazine*.

WARD and CO., 27, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## THE ONLY POLITICAL ALMANACK PUBLISHED.

## THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK

For 1852, will be ready on the 28th OCTOBER, Price Sixpence.

IT will contain, in addition to the usual information common to all Almanacks:—Information for County Court Sutors. The London Exhibitions. A RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1850 &c. A List of the Chief Officers of State. THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the number of their Constituents, their political sentiments, and their votes on leading questions in 1851. THE SESSION OF 1851—Electoral Reform—Financial Reform—Ecclesiastical Reform—Colonial Reform—Free-trade—Miscellaneous—Petitions presented. Abstract of the more important ACTS OF PARLIAMENT passed in 1851. Reformers' Electoral Table. INCOMES OF THE BISHOPS. The National Expenditure. Army and Ordnance Expenditure. The Newspaper Stamp. The Paper Duties. Progress of the FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT. The Population. Diminution of Pauperism. The Great Exhibition. Statistics of Crime. With a variety of interesting and important information on minor topics, compiled from recent Parliamentary Returns.

"It is brimful of information, and is certainly the best and cheapest sixpennyworth of political knowledge ever offered to the public. I wish a copy could find its way into every house and cottage in the kingdom."—*Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.*, 1849.

"Full of Facts and political information, that cannot be too widely disseminated."—*Sir J. Walmsley, M.P.*, 1849.

London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

## ALMANACKS.

On the 1st of November will be published, price 3d.,

## THE PUBLIC GOOD ALMANACK FOR 1852.

It will contain a List of all the Charities in London—England: its Past, Present, and Future, by THOMAS BEGGS—the Statistics of the Exhibition—Public Libraries—Accidents and Emergencies, and how to meet them—and a variety of useful matter.

On the 15th of November will be published, price 2d.,

## THE PEACE ALMANACK AND MORAL REFORMERS' HAND-BOOK FOR 1852.

It will contain a variety of Useful Reference—information on Peace Societies—Leagues of Brotherhood—Death Penalties—Ragged Schools—Anti-Slavery Societies—Temperance—Education, &c. &c.

On the 1st of December will be published, price 6d.,

## THE LITERARY ALMANACK,

AND PUBLISHERS', BOOKSELLERS', AUTHORS', EDITORS', AND GENERAL READERS' DIRECTORY FOR 1852.

London: J. Passmore Edwards, 2, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New Work by the American Blacksmith,

## PEACE PAPERS for the PEOPLE. By

ELIHU BURRITT. 12mo, price 1s.

SPARKS from the ANVIL. By ELIHU BURRITT. 12mo, sewed. Thirteenth thousand, price 1s.

"These are sparks, indeed, of singular brilliancy."—*British Friend*.  
"They deserve to be stereotyped, and to form part of the standard literature of the age."—*Kentish Independent*.

A VOICE from the FORGE. By ELIHU BURRITT. With a Portrait. Being a Sequel to "Sparks from the Anvil." Seventh thousand. 12mo, sewed, price 1s.

"We say to all, read it, imbibe its spirit, and learn, like the writer, to work for and with God, towards the regeneration of your race."—*Nottingham Review*.

A MEMOIR of WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S. By the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel. Post 8vo, cloth, price 8s. 6d.

"A character at once so devout and humble, so just and generous, in a word, so truly great, seldom, indeed, does it fall to the lot of the biographer to delineate. . . . The book is one of those productions which it seems impossible to read without becoming wiser and better."—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

"We can warmly recommend the book to all, both to those who love to trace the workings of genius, and to those who desire to be guided by the example of virtue."—*Literary Gazette*.

Royal 18mo, cloth extra, price 3s. 6d.,

AUNT JANE'S VERSES for CHILDREN. By Mrs. T. D. CARWSON. Illustrated with Twelve highly-finished Engravings, from designs by H. Anelay.

"This little book first catches attention by its elegant appearance, gay in crimson and gold, beautifully printed, and illustrated by numerous wood-cuts from very artistic designs by Anelay, and of a high order of execution; the literature of the volume is, however, superior to all its other merits."—*Nonconformist*.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders. By MARY CARPENTER. Post 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

"We trust that this volume will receive the attention which is due alike to its own high merits and to the unspeakably important problem which it undertakes to solve."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"In seven brief but terrible chapters she discusses some of the darkest problems that perplex jurists and statesmen in our day and generation—the actual state of the juvenile population."—*Athenaeum*.

CRIME in ENGLAND: its Relation, Character, and Extent, as developed from 1821 to 1848. By THOMAS PLINT. Post 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

"We thank Mr. Plint for his volume. It is written in a philosophical spirit, and the inquiry to which he has devoted so much time has evidently been conducted with great patience and candour."—*Freeholder*.

THE HISTORY of CHURCH LAWS in ENGLAND, from A.D. 602 to 1350; with a Sketch of Christianity from its first introduction into Britain till the arrival of Augustine in A.D. 597. By the Rev. EDWARD MUSCUTT. 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

"Any and every Protestant who can either buy or borrow this book—which has been the labour of years—may learn in a week the whole history and mystery of the Draco Code of craft and cruelty, and thus may judge for himself what the Vatican means by restoring Canon Law in England."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS, and their PERSECUTION by PHILIP II. An Historical Work. By SENOR DON ADOLFO DE CASTRO. Translated from the original Spanish by THOMAS PARKER. Foolscap 8vo, price 6s.

"A dreadful indictment of the Papal system—a fearful commentary on the Romish priesthood—and a terrible warning to mankind."—*British Banner*.

ROGER MILLER; or, Heroism in Humble Life. A Narrative. By GEORGE ORMS. New Edition, foolscap 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

"A more worthy, diligent, kind, and useful person, cannot be found in the whole circle of those who are engaged in the service of the poorer classes."—*Lord Ashley*.

London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, and SAMUEL COOK SHAW at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill—WEDNESDAY October 22, 1851.